The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4465. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

WILL FIND IN THIS BITTERS

a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA.

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will we sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH, No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH-ST., Philadelphia, Penn.

JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,) Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bill for the Reorganization of the Army.

Abstract of its Most Important Provisions.

The Army to Consist of Fifty-six Thousand Men.

Two Regiments of Artillery, Twelve of Cavalry, and Fifty-five of Infantry.

Republican Caucus on the Suffrage Question.

The Committee of Fifteen Authorized to Send for Persons and Papers.

Debate on Guarantees to be Asked of the South.

Report Against Repealing the Tax on Bank Circulation.

Prospects of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members held an adjourned meeting at the Capital to-night to receive the report of the committee heretofore appointed to mature a plan in order to reconcile conflicting viewe on a bill for the extension of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. It seems settled, both from speeches and privato expressions of members, that no bill for that purpose, without restrictions, can pass.

THE TAX ON STATE BANK CIRCULATION.

The Committee on Banks and Currency have agreed to report adversely upon the petitions and memorials submitted to them for the repeal or modification of the ten per cent. tax on State bank circulation, which takes effect after July 1. They will also report against the proposition to make the National Bank notes a legal-tender.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

In the House to-day, Mr. DEMING from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to revive the grade of General in accordance with the intention as announced in these dispatches several days ago. The bill was ordered to be printed and was recommitted.

RECIPROCITY AND TAXATION.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has arranged for a conference of the provincial delegates with the Committee of Ways and Means, such meeting to be held at the Treasury. The conference was fixed for to-morrow evening, but intelligence having reached the city that the report of Messrs. WELLS, COLWELL, and HATCH, the United States Revenue Commission now sitting in the Custom-house, New-York, will be sent in within a week, the meeting has been postponed until its reception. This report, which will bear on the general question of raising by taxation of all kinds the revenue necessary to meet the engagements of the United States, is expected to be an interesting document in determining what the policy of the United States government will be in the matter of the reciprocity treaty. Meantime, the provincial delegation goes to Richmond, Petersburg, &c., to see the field of the recent battles. There appears to be but little doubt that the old reciprocity treaty is gone forever, and it is perhaps better for all parties that it should be so. It remains to be seen whether some new arrangement, equitable to both parties, cannot be made.

THE HASTILY PASSED RAILROAD BILL.

The Railroad Bill, which passed the House early in the session and which was recalled last week, or rather the duplicate of which was introduced into the Senate by Mr. SUMNER, has been reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, with an amendment, which excepts any road, now prohibited by law, from the benefits of the bill. This will cut off the Illinois Central from its claim for compensation for carrying government mails, troops and freight.

EMPOWERING THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The principal feature of the House morning hour to-day was the concurrence in the Senate joint resolution empowering the Reconstruction Committee to send for persons and papers. It was adopted by a strict party vote, and may be regarded as doing away with the necessity of sending sub-investigating committees South.

RUMORED MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLAS.

The *Star* of this evening says that the fashionable circles of Washington are just now very much interested and excited over the soon-to-take-place wedding of Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to Major ROBERT WILLIAMS, U. S. A., and Assistant Adjutant-General on the regular staff. Mrs. DOUGLAS is not more signally one of the handsomest and most brilliant women in America than Major WILLIAMS is one of the finest looking and most fascinating men in this country; so the match is on all sides looked upon as singularly felicitous and fit to be made.

NATIONAL HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

During the morning hour in the House, to-day, Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to incorporate the National Homestead and Emigration Company. During the discussion Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked why the name of Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, as one of the corporators, had been left out, and proceeded to pay a very high compliment to the gallant old man's conspicuous loyalty during the rebellion. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, generally regarded as one of the most radical men in the House, also spoke warmly of Mr. HILL's fidelity to the Union, when Mr. BOUTWELL said the name had been omitted more because the committee had no particular information as to Mr. HILL's course and present feelings than from any hostility to the gentleman, and he accepted an amendment restoring Mr. HILL's name. The bill charters a private corporation of great magnitude, and there is considerable question of its passage.

THE CASE OF KOHNSTAMM.

In regard to the efforts which are being made for the pardon of SOLOMON KOHNSTAMM, mention of which was made a few days ago, it is proper to say that very strong representations are being made in his favor by some of the most influential and respectable parties in New-York. KOHNSTAMM has been nearly two years in prison, having been sentenced for ten years on a charge of having defrauded the government in the purchase of claims against it from persons who had furnished small supplies and who could not get their pay. It is stated that the testimony on which he was convicted was utterly unreliable, and from men of notoriously bad character; that there is very strong reason to believe that he never intended to defraud the government in any way, and that he was selected as a victim, more for the purpose of breaking up a system than from any proof of his own guilt. He had previously borne not only a respectable but an honorable character as a merchant in New-York, and, with this exception, has never been charged with crime of any kind. The statement that two officials committed suicide on account of their connection with him is said to be a cruel slander. It is alleged that he never had any connection whatever with one of the men named, except to advance money on one occasion for the payment or subsistence of troops, which bills were duly certified by the proper officer. It is further urged now that, the war being over, there is no necessity for continuing an imprisonment, the justice of which is at best uncertain.

COLLECTOR NOMINATED.

The President has nominated to the Senate HENRY R. SANDERSONS as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois, which includes Peoria.

THE CHIVALRY A LITTLE TOO FAST.

The owners of a building in which is held a colored school at Wyattsville, Md., notified the teachers of the school a few days ago that it would nave to be closed, as the laws of Maryland prohibited the education of colored children. Tpe teachers submitted the case to Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., who directed the teachers to continue school as heretofore.

NO VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This being Cabinet day, no visitors were admitted to an interview with the President. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary SEWARD, absent on his Southern trip, who was represented by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. HUNTER.

FITTING UP THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

Hon. B. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of Public Buildings, yesterday examined the apartments of the White House, preliminary to purchasing new carpets, tapestry and furniture, and it is expected that the Executive Mansion will be placed in a respectable condition before the close of the month.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Rear-Admiral SMITH, of the Navy Department, is now introducing into the Brooklyn Navy-yard, as an experiment, a new system of mustering the men, which promises to save the government a large amount of money and time, and check frauds. It is similar to that in vogue in the Central Park.

SEMMES, THE PIRATE.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, the famous Captain of the *Alabama*, is held in close confinement at the Marine barracks, awaiting the action of the government. Colonel-Commandant JACOB BERLIN, U. S. M. C., is intrusted with his safe keeping. SEMMES is in good health and spirits, and seems confident of being able to justify his conduct during the rebellion.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of The United States *vs.* The Steamer *Mohawk*. This was a libel to procure a forfeiture filed in the Eastern District of Michigan, under the Act of Congress of Feb. 31, 1792, which provides that if any certificate of registry or record shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel, not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited, etc. The claimants set up that they were the sole owners, and that they purchased subsequently to the enrollment and without knowledge of the fraud, if any was committed, for a valuable consideration in good faith, under the act of 1852. The *Mohawk*, which hitherto was a foreign vessel, obtained enrollment as an American vessel; but the government insists that that act did not remedy the fraudulent enrollment while she was a foreign ship, and that the act of 1852 should be read as a part of all prior legislation on the subject that the first registry was void from fraud; and that as the second registry was based on the first, it also was void. The court below held that the penalties of the act of 1792 did not apply to vessels enrolled and licensed under the act of 1852, and dismissed the libel. This court now affirmed the judgment, Justice MILLER delivering the opinion of the court.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The bill providing for the reorganization of the regular army was to-day reported from the Military Committee, with some amendments. The committee were unanimous in favor of the bill as it now stands. It provides that the army shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, nine thousand men; twelve regiments of cavalry, twelve thousand men; and fifty-five regiments of infantry, thirty-five thousand men, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. The artillery to have the same organization as the present five regiments.

SEC. 3. Adds six regiments of cavalry to the six now in service; with the same organization. It authorizes the first and second lieutenants and two-thirds of all the officers above the grade of first lieutenant to be taken from the volunteer cavalry officers of two years' service. It provides that four of these regiments may be armed and drilled as infantry at the discretion of the President.

SEC. 4. The Fifty-fifth Infantry regiment to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each now in the service. The remaining nine regiments made into twenty-seven by adding two companies to each battalion, with the same provision respecting officers as for the cavalry regiments, except that they are to be taken from the infantry or artillery; ten regiments of colored men and eight of disabled men or men discharged by disability, the officers to be taken from the officers of colored troops, the Veteran Reserve Corps, and other officers of volunteers disabled in the service; promotions in colored and veteran regiments to be confined to these regiments; the volunteer officers appointed under this act to be apportioned among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished the army during the war.

SEC. 5.—Prescribes the organization of the infantry to be the same as the first ten regiments, but the companies to have only forty-eight privates, making about 35,000, and may be increased to 55,000 if necessary.

SEC. 7.—Gives each regiment a band as formerly.

SEC. 8.—Enlistments hereafter to be made for five years; no officers to be appointed until the minimum number of men is enlisted and the command organized.

SEC. 9.—Provides one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadiers, with same staff as formerly.

SEC. 10. Provides that the Adjutant-General's Department shall be as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Inspector-General's Department, so far as number and rank are concerned, remains the same. It increases the rank of Assistant Inspector-General to Lieutenant-Colonel.

SEC. 12. The Bureau of Military Justice as now established.

SEC. 13. The Quartermaster-General's Department to consist of one Brigadier-General, six Assistant Colonels, twelve Deputy Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty Majors and forty-eight Captains; vacancies in Captainship to be filled by Volunteer Quartermasters.

SEC. 16. Gives as many military storekeepers as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen.

SEC. 15. Provides that the act of July 4, respecting the Quartermaster's Department, shall remain in force as far as it does not become unnecessary upon the disbandment of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 16. The Subsistence Department shall exist as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Line officers detailed as Quartermasters or Commissaries to have $10 per month extra while responsible for public property.

SEC. 18.—*Medical Department*—One Surgeon-General, a Brigadier; one assistant, a Colonel; 75 surgeons, Majors, and 150 surgeons, to be Lieutenants for the first three years' service, and Captains after three years' service; two medical storekeepers. Vacancies of surgeons and assistant surgeons to be filled by selection from volunteers; assistant surgeons of volunteers of three years' service to be eligible for promotion to Captain.

SEC. 19. Authorizes the Surgeon-General to detail a Surgeon as Medical Purveyor, who, while so acting, is to be a Colonel of cavalry; and five Surgeons as Assistant Medical Purveyors, to be, while so acting, Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 20. Authorizes the Surgeon-General to detail five Surgeons as Medical Inspectors, to be, while so acting Colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 21. Pay Department. One Paymaster-General, (Brigadier-General,) two assistants, (Colonels,) two deputies, (Lieutenant-Colonels,) and sixty Paymasters, (Majors;) vacancies in the grade of Major to be filled from additional Paymasters who have served two years.

SEC. 22. Corps of Engineers to be the same as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. Provides for the appointment of four Inspectors of Fortifications, to be selected from the Corps of Engineers, and to be Colonels of Engineers. This is not to increase the number of officers in that corps.

SEC. 24. The five companies of Engineers to be a battalion. Adjutants and Quartermasters to have cavalry pay while so acting.

SEC. 25 reduces each company of engineers to 20 men, to be apportioned equally among the two classes of privates; and authorizes the President in time of war to restore the present organization.

SEC. 26. The Ordnance Department to be the same as now, provided by law, with one Brigadier-General, three Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Majors, twenty Captains, fifteen First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants and thirteen military storekeepers.

SEC. 27. One chief signal officer, (Colonel); the Secretary of War to detail officers and men, as required for efficient signal service; none to be appointed until examined and approved; officers while detailed to be paid as cavalry, and enlisted men as engineers; the latter tatter to be mounted on public horses when necessary.

SEC. 28. No officer of the regular army, below field officers, to be promoted without examination; any officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination to be suspended from promotion for one year; on second failure to be dropped; officers failing by reason of moral disqualifications, not to be reëxamined.

SEC. 29. Heads of staff departments to be selected from the corps to which they belong.

SEC. 30. No persons to be appointed in the pay, medical or quartermaster's department until examined as now provided by law.

SEC. 31. No persons to be commissioned in any regiments until examined by boards convened by the Secretary of War. Examination to be in reference to military history, services during war and qualifications. Appointments to be made without regard to seniority, but with sole regard to qualifications and services.

SEC. 53. Persons applying for commissions not to have any compensation for expenses incurred in reporting for examination.

SEC. 33. Repeals all laws inconsistent herewith.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce asking for an increase of the pay of naval officers; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of the District of Columbia asking for the repeal of all the laws in operation in the District making distinction on account of color; referred to the Committee foa the District of Columbia.

REGULATING THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to establish and fix the military peace establishment of the United States; which was ordered to be printed.

ABOLISHING NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he would on to-morrow or some future day read the British Foreign Enlistment Act, with a provision abolishing all the existing neutrality laws.

WITHDRAWING OUR MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolution offered by him yesterday requesting the President to withdraw the United States Minister from the Court of St. James, and to make a proclamation of national non-intercourse between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.,) said that this was a very important matter. The mere offering of the resolution had created great solicitude. He moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays upon his motion.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired whether, if it was laid upon the table, it would not be in order to call it up at any time.

Mr. ANTHONY inquired whether Mr. CHANDLER intended to press the resolution to its passage.

Mr. CHANDLER said that he did not so intend. He wished it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the reference of the resolution to that committee was the best course to take.

The Chair decided that the motion to lay the resolution upon the table was not debatable, and the Clerk was ordered to call the roll, which he did with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade—12.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Doolittle, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Wright, Yates—12.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill in relation to a national naval and military asylum for totally disabled men and officers of the volunteer service, which was amended by Mr. GRIMES so as to make it exclusively for officers and men of the army, striking out the word "navy" wherever it occurred.

The bill was then passed.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution which was offered by him yesterday, recommending the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY before a military commission for charges mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War of March 4, 1865.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it be made a concurrent instead of a joint resolution, and this was accordingly done.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, ordered to be printed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DICTIONARY.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for the printing of the usual number of copies of the Congressional Dictionary.

CIVIL COURTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for any correspondence he may have had with the Judges of the Supreme Court respecting the holding of civil courts in insurrectionary districts.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to take up the resolution offered by him sometime since for the reference to the Special Committee of Reconstruction of all papers relating to representatives of the lately rebellious States.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) inquired if the passage of that resolution would send all credentials to that committee.

Mr. ANTHONY replied that it would not; that would be unconstitutional.

The resolution was taken up, when Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend it by inserting the words "except credentials."

Pending discussion on this subject the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, was taken up.

VOTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment to include among those excepted from the right of suffrage all who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.,) took the floor in opposition to the bill, and spoke at length on its unconstitutionality. He denied the right of Congress, under the second section of the amendments to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes, and maintained that even if the right existed, it would not be expedient to exercise it, the negro being an inferior race, incapable of self-government and civilization. He held that the Circassian was the highest and the negro the lowest of the races, and all attempts to elevate the race only aided in their degredation. CUVIER, the great naturalist, had described the African, but he ought to have added to his description that a foul odor exudes from his skin, and his heel makes a hole in the ground.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS' remarks, Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the bill under consideration, and take up the bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, pending which motion, the Senate adjourned at 3:35 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE REQUIRED OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in reëstablishing the Federal relationships of the communities lately in rebellion, so as to permit them again to participate in administering the General Government, the following are necessary and proper requirements on the part of the United States, and ought to be secured by such measures as will render them, as far as possible, inevitable:

First, The absolute renunciation of all the pretensions and evasions of secession as a doctrine and as a practice.

Second. The repudiation, both by the State and the National governments, of all public debts and obligations, including State and municipal liabilities contracted for or as in aid of the late rebellion, and including also all claims by or on behalf of those who were in the military or naval service of the insurgents, for bounty pay or pensions, and all claims by persons not loyal to the United States, for damage or losses suffered by reason of the rebellion, and for advances made in its aid.

Third. The assurance of human rights to all persons within their borders, regardless of race, creed or color; or the adoption of such provisions against barbarism, disorder and oppression, as will relieve the general government from the necessity of standing guard over any portion of our country to protect the people from domestic violence and outrage.

Fourth. The impartial distribution of political power among all sections of the country, so that four millions of people shall no longer be represented in Congress in the interests of aggrandizement, and at the same time be excluded from political privileges and rights.

Fifth. The election of Senators and Representatives in truth loyal to the United States, and never ringleaders in the late revolt, nor guilty of dastardly betraying which preceded the war, or of atrocities which war cannot extenuate.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether it was theintention of his colleague that the resolution should go to the Committee on Reconstruction, to operate as instructions to that committee?

Mr. CONKLING replied that he had offered them as other resolutions for reference. He had offered them on his own responsibility; they were a mere declaration of his own views.

Mr. RAYMOND said that in view of this statement, his colleague being a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, he could see no reason why he should not express his opinion with that committee. If the resolutions were sent to the committee they might be regarded as implied instructions.

Mr. CONKLING presumed no member of the House was excluded from expressing his opinion in the form of resolutions. He did not ask for a vote, but merely that the resolutions be referred. He wanted them printed so that they may challenge investigation, both in the House and in the committee.

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether the resolutions did not go to the committee without denial?

The Speaker replied that they had not yet been offered.

Mr. FINK, (Dem.,) objected to the resolutions.

Mr. RAYMOND wished to know the effect of the resolutions. If they were referred by a vote of the House, would not the reference be regarded as positive instructions, as they were in the form of resolutions?

Mr. FINK insisted on his objection.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that it was not very courteous in the gentleman to object, thus preventing him from making a remark after the other side had been heard.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the amendments to the bill to incorporate the United States Mutual Protective Homestead Company. One of the amendments proposed to omit the names of JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, and several other Southerners, as corporators, and substituting other names from the Northern States.

He explained that the bill proposed to incorporate a land company, with a capital of three millions of dollars, for the purpose of encouraging immigration to, and settlement in, the States lately in rebellion. It was to encourage black, as well as white settlement, and introduced a policy to break up the immense bodies of land in that section, and distribute them among a large number of holders. The names of several of the corporators were left out because the committee was not satisfied of their loyalty.

Mr. DAWES said that JOSHUA HILL was a Union man before the war. That gentleman remained in his seat as a member of this House after his colleagues had retired, and urged them to return. He afterward resigned and went home. Mr. HILL was in the late Georgia convention and spoke freely, and there was never a time when that gentleman would not have crushed the rebellion.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the name was left out rather in the absence than with the knowledge of that gentleman's political character. If his colleague knew of the loyalty of Mr. HILL there would be no objection to the retention of his name.

Mr. DAWES said that the HILL in the rebellion was not JOSHUA, it was another man. JOSHUA HILL was the Union candidate foe Governor of Georgia.

Mr. BOUTWELL, after this explanation, asked that the name of JOSHUA HILL be retained.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, offered an amendment that said corporation shall provide for landless poor without distinction of color who may apply for homesteads of not less than 160 acres of land, free of charge.

After debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the bill and amendment ordered to be printed.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

Mr. DEMING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to revive the grade of General in the Army, which was recommitted.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House took from the Speaker's table the joint resolution of the Senate, authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. STEVENS how long it would be before the House had a report from that committee.

Mr. STEVENS replied he could not possibly give the information, as the proceedings of the committee were secret.

Mr. BROOKS said the gentleman might give his private opinion as to how long a large portion of the people would be deprived of representation. This would be interesting to those who are now paying taxes without representation.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the South had taxed us long enough.

The House then concurred in the resolution of the Senate—128 against 35.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the act to provide duties on imports, which makes provisions for an amendment prescribing that no suit or prosecution for any cause therein mentioned commenced in a court of any State against any person other than an officer of the United States, or other person acting in the subject matter of such suit or of prosecution under such officer in the discharge of his official duty, shall be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States, as in said section provided. The second section provides that any suits so removed under authority of that section, and now pending in any Circuit Court of the United States shall, by order of said Circuit Court, be forthwith handed to the State court from which the same has been so removed, there to be disposed of as it would have been if the removal had not taken place; and said removal shall in no way affect the validity of any proceedings in said State court prior to its removal to the Circuit Court.

VOTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JULIAN demanded suffrage for the colored man on the broad ground of absolute natural right, and repudiated suffrage as a mere conventional form. Without suffrage no man is actually free. The real test of freedom is the right to share in the governing power. There was no security or protection to life without the ballot. There were now 20,000 colored citizens in the District of Columbia. These people will remain here, and by giving them suffrage we make them our allies and friends, instead of retaining them as aliens in a dissatisfied condition. As a matter of mere policy, as well as a matter of right, we should give them the ballot. The great want of every poor man was a home; and the ballot and homestead should go together. There were fifty millions of unsold lands in the South which, unless prevented, will be open to rebel speculators. These lands should be set apart for homesteads for both white and black loyal men. If the bill heretofore introduced by him, and now before the Committee on Public Lands, should become a law, every freedman would become a freeholder. If it were objected that all the negroes here were too ignorant to vote he would reply that they were not all ignorant, many of them were educated and quite intelligent. The larger portion not so would not suffer by comparison with many white men, who institute mobs against unoffending colored people and publish their deeds as negro insurrections; and yet, nothing was done to disfranchise them. Every man cannot give a well-defined reason for his vote no more than every man is fit to discharge all the duties of life. He would give the negro the ballot to maintain the liberty already secured. If war can be produced only by denying the negro his rights, the late events in Jamaica should teach us the duty of dealing justly. Like causes must produce like effects. Hatred of the negro is as universal in the South as it was before the war. The proposition to elevate the negro is everywhere held in that section in contempt, and the disposition is manifested to continue the colored race under some form of vassalage or serfdom. If the military were withdrawn and the ballot withheld from the black man, the most disastrous consequences might result. The conferring of suffrage, therefore, was a means of safety. If the whites in this District who sympathized with the rebellion vote, it would be mean to withhold the ballot from the loyal negroes. A vote against the bill would be a vote against democratic liberty, and instead of justice securing justice, would install misrule and maladministration. Meaner rebels could not be found elsewhere than there were in this District, and the halter has been cheated out of their necks. He appealed to his Democratic friends to say whether Democratic voting did not do much to warm the rebellion into life.

Mr. SITGREAVES (Dem.) noticed a remark made by Mr. FARNSWORTH the other day, that the Democrats of New-Jersey refused to give the white soldier who went into the field and periled his life for his country, the privilege of voting even as to who should represent them in the State Legislature and in Congress; and that this was perhaps the reason why there were so many men of that persuasion in the House. Mr. SITGREAVES said that when the bill was pending before the Legislature to authorize soldiers to vote in camp, many of the Democratic party believed they could not vote for it without violating the constitution. Others thought that no fair vote could be had in camp; and history showed that they were right. The charge that the Democrats of New-Jersey were unfriendly to soldiers, and by influence unfriendly to the cause for which the soldiers had fought, was unjust. The gentleman then proceeded to show what the Democrats had done to aid the country in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem.) replied to remarks recently made by his colleague (Mr. KELLEY) with reference to the suffrage in Pennsylvania. He was glad to say the Democrats have been against extending the right of suffrage to the negro race, and in this the Democratic party had the aid of vast numbers of those who were politically opposed to them. His colleague proposed to make an issue here he had failed to make at home.

Mr. KELLEY said when he was quite a young man, and acting with the Democratic party, he united in a petition to the Legislature to change the constitution so that every man in Pennsylvania who was not a pauper or felon should be a citizen in full.

After further debate Mr. RANDALL asked his colleague whether he would by changing the Constitution of the United States or amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, strike out the word "white" as a qualification of voters.

Mr. KELLY said he would, having regard for FRANKLIN and others who laid the foundation of the government.

Mr. RANDALL resumed his remarks, saying he should uniformly vote in accordance with the action of his State, without regard to party. He believed the two races are distinct, and believing that, he was unwilling to take any step which would place the negro on an equality with the white man.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS claimed to be a member of the great Republican party of the Union, which carried in triumph the terror of the country through the whole Southern territory. Never yet had he given a vote which, when he saw it recorded in the paper the next morning, and it appeared that he voted with the Democracy, that he did not feel as though he needed reconstruction. [Laughter.] He thanked God that slavery was abolished; yet while he thus rejoiced he could but believe that the efforts put forth to force political equality of the negro with the white man was a gross violation of good faith toward the District of Columbia and Maryland. He had thought that with the abolishment of slavery all further agitation would cease. While he conceded that many negroes were intelligent, the great mass of them were unfit to be intrusted as a depository of power. The passage of this bill would have an injurious effect upon Maryland, and on this issue the rebels of that State hope to divide the great Republican party. The former masters of slaves would exercise great influence over them, and thus the rebels would have the advantage over Union men in some of the counties of Maryland. Owing to the large number of free blacks there would be an antagoniam between them and the whites. As a friend of the negro he feared that the negroes would be the sufferers. Some might suppose that because he was not in favor of negro suffrage he was the enemy of the negro. He was not his enemy, but his friend, and should so continue as long as the negro continued to merit his friendship. He had enlisted in the cause of emoncipation, and was a member of the convention that abolished slavery at a time when to be an emancipationist was to be hated and despised by many of his warmest friends. He would not unite with a party to deprive the black man of what was his. He would secure to him life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor. He would not pull down but build up. The negro is free, and he would do all in his power to make freedom practical to him. He would carry out this object by making him a witness, on account of justice, subject to the same rules as the whites are. It would be an outrage and a shame to refuse to throw around him the guards to secure his protection. He would pursue such means as would elevate the negroes with him for higher privileges of voting when the dominant race shall think proper to confer it. If he believed that suffrage was his only safeguard to protection and a guarantee to his rights, he would confer it now, but with proper restrictions. From his experience and personal observation, however, as to the negroes who had been slaves from their birth, and subject to the caprice of their masters, they were not at this time proper subjects on whom to confer the inestimable right.

Without taking any question the House adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Formal Restoration of New-Jersey to the Union.

Inauguration of the New Union Governor.

Everybody Pleased with the Inaugural Address.

Bright Prospect for the Regenerated State.

Inauguration of Marcus L. Ward.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

MARCUS L. WARD was inaugurated as Governor of New-Jersey to-day. There was a great rush at the State-house. Everybody is pleased with the inaugural address.

The Inauguration—Interesting Account of the Ceremonies.

From our Own Reporter.

The inauguration of Hon. MARCUS L. WARD as Governor of the State of New-Jersey, took place at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Trenton, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, various officials. and a large number of prominent citizens from all parts of the State, and quite a number of ladies. His Excellency left Newaek by the 8 o'clock Washington tain from Jersey in a special car provided for the occasion. Accompanying him was his venerable father and mother, two sons and a number of prominent citizens, amongst whom we noticed H. N. Conger, Esq., ex-Minister to China; Cortlandt Parker, Prosecutor of Pleas; F. W. Jackson, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad; United States District-Attorney Keasley; Col. Nichols, Col, Woodruff, and Dr. Nichols of Gov. Parker's staff; Lieut. Wagner, of Gov. Ward's staff; Dr. Stephen H. Conger, of Michigan; John P. Saekson, Amasey Dodd, V. Vanderpool, Vice-President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company; also, a number of ladies.

While en route to Trenton, Gov. WARD, at the solicitation of the members of Company A, State Rifles Corps, was introduced to them by Col. WOODRUFF, when he was complimented with a serenade by the Seventh Regiment Band, of New-York, who played "Hail to the Chief."

Upon arriving at Trenton the Governor and suite were conveyed to the Tremont House, where His Excellency Gov. PARKER and staff and the Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and Assembly were in waiting to receive him.

There were in waiting at the Tremont House Quartermaster-General, Lewis Perine, Adjutant-General, R. F. Stockton, Jr., Provost Marshal-General, John Ely, Major Devereaux, officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps stationed at Trenton, ex-Gov. Ford, Secretary of State, W. S. Johnson; State Comptrolter, W. K. MbDonald; State Treasurer, David Naar; Clerk of the Supreme Court, C. P. Smith; Clerk in Chancery, B. Gummere; Wm. S. Dayton, private Secretary to Gov. Ward; Col. S. M, Dickinson, Secretary to Gov. Parker, and Lieut.-Cols. S. A. Nichols, D. P. Stratton. Jas. L. Bue, and Wm. Sweeney, aids to Gov. Parker, together with a large number of citizens, who were introduced to Gov. WARD.

At 1 P. M. the procession formed in front of the Tremont House, and marched in the following order: Hexamer's Battery, under command of Capt. HEXAMER; First and Second Regiments of the State Rifle Corps, nineteen companies in all, and numbering about 1,200 men; veteran soldiers; committees of the Legislature; Governor and Governor elect; Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and staff; Chancellor, Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of Court of Errors; Secretary of State; Treasurer and other State officers; clergy; officers of the army and navy; Mayor, Recorder, Common Council and city officers, and citizens generally.

The military were under command of Col. PLUME, commander of the Second Regiment, Brigadier-Gen. BUNYON and Col. PECKWELL, of the First Regiment, and next in command, failing from some cause to be present.

The procession was an imposing affair, and the sidewalks, windows and doors of the houses on State-street were crowded with people, who manifested great enthusiasm as the retiring and incoming Governors passed along.

Arrived at the State House, the line of procession took open order, the Legislative Committees, the Governor and Governor elect taking the lead. Upon reaching the Senate Chamber the members of both Houses, who were assembled there, rose to their feet, and Gov. PARKER presented Mr. WARD in front of the President's chair for inauguration. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. HEISLER, after which Hon. Mr. SCHOFIELD, President of the Senate, adminfstered the oath of office to the Governor elect.

Gov. PARKER then addressed his successors in office as follows:

Gov. WARD: Three years since the great seal of the State of New-Jersey was intrusted to me. I now deliver it into your keeping. Senators, members of the General Assembly, and fellow-citizens, I introduce to you His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD, now Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

Gov. WARD then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which occupied less than twenty minutes in its delivery. It was frequently and warmly applauded by the assemblage. It is given in full below.

Benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. HALL, and the Governor, after exchanging civilities with a large number of persons present, took his position upon a platform in front of the Capitol, when the military passed in review, which terminated the ceremonies of the day.

GOV. WARD'S INAUGURAL.

The Late War—The Constitutional Amendment—Soldiers and What Should be Done for Them—Tax Laws and Public Debt—Education, Elections, Appointments, &c.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the General Assembly:

In assuming the responsible and important duties devolving upon me as the Chief Magistrate of this State, I desire to invoke the guidance of Almighty God that I may be enabled so to administer my office as to redound to the welfare and happiness of the people, and to the honor of the State.

While I bring little experience in govermental affairs to the discharge of the duties of the position, which by the generous suffrages of the people of my native State I have been called to fill, I pledge an honest endeavor to meet its obligations to the best of my ability, and with a single eye to the general good.

THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

The past year has been an eventful one in the annals of our government, and it will ever be memorable for the momentous events which crowd its history. A rebellion, the most wicked and the most formidable the world has ever known, after four years of fearful warfare, has, by the valor of our troops, and by the wisdom and determination of our rulers, been crushed; the constitution and laws have been vindicated, and the authority of the government restored. Human slavery has been extinguished and prohibited forever, and the millions of a race who have drank its bitter cup now drink the pure waters of liberty. No longer may one man hold another in bondage, but all are held equal under the law, entitled to equal protection, and alike permitted to enjoy life, liberty and happiness.

In painful contrast with these blessings of peace and realization of universal freedom which the past year has brought us, is the lamentable death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a martyr to his country's cause. The signal and illustrious services of his life, his pure and noble character, are now everywhere admitted and admired. They will ever bless and honor us as a nation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

I have received from the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States an official copy of the joint resolutions which were passed in Congress on the first day of February last, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and requesting that I would cause the decision of the Legislature to be taken on the subject. The resolutions are in the following words:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the concurrence of three-fourths of the States shall be necessary to ratify an amendment to that instrument before the same can go into effect.

The required number of States is supposed to have already adopted the Amendment, and the vote of New-Jersey may not be necessary to the ratification. But for the honor of our State and people, we should avail ourselves of the occasion which is here afforded us, of giving the weight of our indorsement to the extinguishment forever of human slavery in our land. The people of the State, by their late action at the polls, have spoken clearly and emphatically in favor of this measure, and demand its prompt passage, which I know you will gladly accord. No argument is needed from me to secure your cordial support of this measure, which it is my high privilege to make the subject of my first recommendation.

OUR SOLDIERS.

To the patriotic and gallant men who have fought our battles and saved our country from attempted destruction, we owe a debt of gratitude which we can never fully discharge. It has been theirs to suffer and brave dangers; ours to enjoy the advantages of their sacrifices. It was my fortune during the whole period of the war to be engaged in attention to the interests of the soldiers and their families, and I probably have had as intimate intercourse with our New-Jersey troops as any individual in the State. I have seen them in camp, on the march, and in the hospital, weary, bleeding and dying, suffering trials and privations the most appalling to which men could be subjected, and it is my pride to bear testimony to their uniform patience, fortitude and even cheerfulness—willing to sacrifice comfort, health and life itself for their country. What Jerseyman's heart does not swell with emotions of admiration and thankfulness toward those noble defenders of our nation's life!

While in European countries the disbanding of large armies is fraught with much evil, and is regarded with anxiety by the inhabitants, my observation here has been that, as a general rule, the returned veterans of the Union army are even more intelligent, more worthy and better citizens, than when they left their homes. The workshop, the farm, and all the departments of labor, now witness their willing efforts to provide for themselves and promote the public weal.

At the last session of the Legislature joint resolutions were passed authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for the "New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers." The Commissioners appointed under the resolutions report that they have selected a site, with buildings already erected, well adapted to the purposes of the proposed institution, and that they are now negotiating for the purchase and possession of the premises. I therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a law making suitable provisions in relation thereto.

A liberal policy should be observed toward those who have become disabled in their country's service. They are entitled to our consideration, and humanity, justice and the honor of the State require that they should be tenderly cared for during their disability.

To those returned soldiers who are able and willing to resume their usual industrial avocations, I deem it to be the duty of the State and individuals, so far as it is practicable, to give employment and every needful assistance. They ask for labor so that they may provide for themselves and their dependent families, and common gratitude demands that they should have it.

THE TAX LAWS.

The tax laws should be revised and amended so as to reach all property, and secure, as far as possible, an equal division of the burdens of taxation upon all the inhabitants of the State, in just proportion to the value of their property. And permit me to say, this important part of your duties should receive your attention at as early a period in your session as you can find it convenient.

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

In order to obtain money to prosecute the war for the Union, it was found necessary by the authorities of the State and by the General Government to issue bonds with the condition that they should be free from taxation. The loyal men and women of the country, with true patriotism, advanced the required sums upon the terms mentioned in the laws authorizing the loans. This indebtedness, principal and interest, should be paid in exact accordance with the agreement upon which it was borrowed. To do less, would be to put the seal of infamy upon us as a people, and would, I think, justly blast the reputation of all who should consent to it. May the day never come, and I believe it never will, when any contract or obligation of our National or State Governments shall be repudiated, or fail to be promptly and honorably fulfilled. Should designing men arise, professing good will toward the people, but in fact seeking personal ends, and advocate the wicked and disgraceful doctrine of repudiation, let such be regarded as enemies of the State and as unworthy of your confidence. Men seeking to array one portion or class of society against another have always existed, and perhaps always will, but they are nevertheless demagogues, and should be treated as such.

In a country so favored as ours, affording the most varied opportunities to all, jealousies between different classes of men are alike needless and wrong. Every station of life has its sphere of duties and usefulness, and there is mutual dependence existing between all classes of men. The labor of the husbandman, the enterprise and skill of the mechanic and artizan, the plodding industry of the laborer all contribute to the comfort and well-being of society—while the capitalist, the merchant and the professional man are necessary to promote the thrift, harmony and completeness of the whole.

New-Jersey has before it a most promising future. Its geographical position, the healthfulness of its climate, the adaptibility of its soil to agricultural pursuits, a remunerative market reached by convenient transportation, both natural and artificial, its mineral wealth all developed by the intelligence and industry of our people, must secure a measure of prosperity unsurpassed by any other State.

EDUCATION.

One of the most important and interesting subjects which can claim the attention of the Legislature is the education of the youth of the State. To place public instruction within the reach of every child, so that the intellect may be developed and the heart cultivated, that useful knowledge and virtue may be disseminated generally in society, is our highest duty. The individual is thus rendered more happy and respectable, and incalculable benefits are conferred on society. It is thus the rising generation will be qualified for an intelligent performance of the active duties of life, and prepared to meet and exercise their political rights and obligations.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

To maintain the purity of the ballot-box, to secure the elective franchise to those only who are lawfully authorised to enjoy it, is our plain duty. It is due alike to ourselves and to posterity, that we should guard with jealous care this distinguishing feature of our republican system. Upon an honest and intelligent exercise of this sacred privilege depend the perpetuation of our liberties and their transmission to succeeding generations. In view of the great importance of this subject, I would favor such amendments to our election laws as will protect the constitutional rights of every citizen, by throwing such guards around the ballot-box as will tend to prevent illegal voting and secure a fair and honest expression of the will of the people.

THE FINANCES—ECONOMY.

No detailed statement of the finances of the State or more specific reference to subjects that will engage your attention, will be expected of me on the present occasion. The amount and particulars of the State debt have been presented by my predecessor in office, in his recent annual message. It need hardly be said that in view of the magnitude of the debt it becomes the especial duty of the legislature and every officer of the State to aim with conscientious endeavors at the utmost practicable economy in the conduct of the business of the State, that the burdens of taxation, necessarily large, may receive no avoidable increase.

APPOINTMENTS.

Among the duties which will devolve upon the Executive is the appointment of various officers in the several departments of the State government. In discharging these delicate and responsible duties, I shall have regard to the ability, fitness and integrity of candidates, and so far as is consistent with this determination, to their fair distribution in the different sections of the State. Should my action not accord with the views of others, and sometimes disappoint the expectations of friends, I trust that those who differ from me will do me the justice to believe, that though I may err in judgment, I have had in view only the best interest of the State.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In reference to national affairs, I have full faith in the ability, patriotism and fidelity of ANDREW JOHNSON, the President of the United States. I feel confident that through his action and that of Congress, we shall soon have a reconstructed Union, in which the natural rights of all men will be fully guaranteed. I trust that you will manifest on all occasions your confidence in the Executive and Congress, and sustain and strengthen those who, with them are charged with the administration of the national government.

CONCLUSION.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express the confidence I feel that in discharging the important duties committed to you as members of the Legislature, purity and wisdom will govern and distinguish all your acts. For myself, justly estimating the importance and difficulties of the duties which await me in the station to which I have been called, I crave your generous coöperation, pledging on my part a cheerful concurrence in all measures which shall tend to promote and perpetuate the honor and prosperity of New-Jersey.

The Blockade of Chilian Ports to be Abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 15.

Private letters received here report that the blockade of Chilian ports is to be raised so as to allow Spain to attend to Peru.

The steamer *America*, of the Nicaragua line, sailed to-day with a large number of passengers for New-York.

Mining stocks tend downward. Savage, $665; Gould and Curry, $830; Imperial, $107, Yellow Jacket, $445. Legal-tenders offered at 71¼ cents. No sales.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Hon. NATHAN G. HITCHBORN was reëlected State Treasurer for the current year by the Legislature this forenoon.

THE OTERO MURDER TRIAL.

OPENING OF JUDGE MORRIS.

Attempt to Keep the Matter from the Press.

Evidence of Hotel Keepers, Car Conductors, Surgeons, and Others.

Otero Drank Six Glasses of Whisky, but Didn't Smell of Liquor.

At the opening of court yesterday morning, an immense crowd made a rush for the doorway, and in less than five minutes the entire audience-room, below and in the gallery, was packed full; no ladies present. The bar and the local dignitaries turned out *en force*, while of *polloi* seemed to have deserted their calling for the poor privilege of gazing at a fellow-man in distress, of breathing an atmosphere bad enough to destroy the vitality of a prize ox, and of listening to the evidence which was to determine the life or death of the prisoner at the bar. Ten of the jurymen were promptly in their seats, the other two, who reside out of town, were delayed by the heavy fall of snow until 10:15 o'clock, which elicited a reproof from the business-like and every ready Court. At twenty minutes after ten, Judge MORRIS, the District Attorney, addressed the jury substantially as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, AND YOU, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You have been brought here by due process of law, and selected to discharge one of the most solemn and important duties that can devolve upon you as citizens; and in its discharge I earnestly invoke your careful and undivided attention. The preliminary examination which you have all undergone establishes the fact that you are divested of all prejudice; and will, in the language of your oaths, "true deliverance make between the people of the State of New-York and the prisoner at the bar," who, it is alleged, has forfeited his life by committing the highest crime known to our laws.

The prisoner, JOSE GONZALES Y FERNANDEZ, is indicted jointly with FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR for the murder of JOSE GARCIA OTERO.

THE CRIME OF MURDER.

"Murder," as defined by the elementary writers, "is where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being, in the peace of the commonwealth, with malice prepense or aforethought, either express or implied." The statute under which the prisoner is indicted declares the killing of a human being to be murder, "when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being."

This crime, you will perceive, is distinguished from other homicides, by requiring that it be "perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect death." It is immaterial whether this design exists for a day or a minute.

"If," as the Court of Appeals says, "there be sufficient deliberation to form a design to take life, and to put that design into execution by destroying life, there is sufficient premeditation to constitute murder, no matter whether the design be formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow, or whether it be contemplated for months. It is enough that the intention precedes the act, although that follows instantly. The law has no favor to extend either to the rapid or the slow execution of such a design."

The question, however, as to premeditation, intent or design, which is so embarrassing in many cases of homicide, will not, I think, be a matter of serious contention here.

The weapons used, the time and place selected for this most atrocious murder, the nature and number of the wounds inflicted upon the unfortunate victim, point with unerring certainty to the fact that death was intended. Nor can this inevitable conclusion be changed or rebutted, by showing that the party slain and the assassin were on apparently friendly terms up to the very commission of the offence; for the learned judge will tell you that it is not necessary to prove express malice or special malevolence toward the individual slain, because where the act is deliberate and a deadly weapon is used, the malice requisite to murder will be presumed.

THE ENORMITY OF THE CRIME.

Having thus briefly described the crime, for the commission of which the prisoner is now put upon his trial, permit me for a moment to advert to its enormity, and that for the purpose only of impressing upon your minds how important it is that you should weigh carefully every fact and circumstance, however unimportant standing alone they may appear, so that (as I confidently anticipate) you will arrive at a conclusion that will be both just to the prisoner and to the community. This case, gentlemen, is one of peculiar atrocity. OTERO had befriended the prisoner, who was a stranger in a strange land without money or friends. He induced Mr. CUYAS to let him stop at his house, stating that he was going to assist him in procuring a situation. His acts of kindness should have awakened in the breast of the prisoner a sense of gratitude; but instead of that he was weighing money against the life of his friend, counting so many ounces of gold against so many ounces of his heart's blood. This murder was not the result of sudden impulse or ungovernable rage; it was contemplated, as will appear, for days, and executed in a manner that would shame the outlawed bandit. It was not only infamously brutal, but the act of cowards. The highwayman who presents a revolver to your head and demands your money or your life, and upon refusal blows out your brains, challenges our admiration in comparison with the fiend who for days would coolly contemplate the murder of his friend for mere dollars and cents.

The fact that the prisoner and his victim were in a strange land, whither they had come together, that they spoke the same language, and sprung from a common origin, should have been sufficient to have stayed the murderous hand; but no, the crime had already a thousand times been committed in the heart, and all that was required to execute the will was mere brute force. The enormity of the crime of murder is exhibited by the punishment that has always been attached to it both by Divine and human laws.

The punishment denounced against this crime all through the Bible is death. "He that smiteth a man so that he die, shall be surely put to death." (Exodus, chap. xxi., verse 12.) "And he that killeth any man shall surely be put to death." (Leviticus, chap. xxiv., verse 17.) And again: "If he smite him with an instrument of iron so that he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death." (Numbers, chap. xxxv., verse 16.)

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man." (Genesis, ix., 6.)

The first object, aim and solicitude of all civilized society has been to protect the sacredness of human life. What is human society worth? What is life worth? What is government worth? What is law worth, if human life is not protected against the hand of the assassin? It is true we cannot restore OTERO to society and his friends; but we can, by meting out the proper punishment to those who sent his spirit before its God without a moment's warning, do something toward affording that protection to society, which in these perilous times is imperiously demanded.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

This case, gentlemen, like most cases of atrocious crime, depends upon circumstantial or presumptive evidence. No witness beheld this cruel and unnatural assassination; for when with unerring aim and murderous intent the assassin struck deep the terrible weapons of death in the bosom of OTERO, the all-seeing eye of God alone rested upon the murderers and their victim. The time was well chosen, the place judiciously selected, and the weapons all that the murderers could wish to make their carnival of blood complete. Before proceeding with the narrative of this important case, I desire to call your attention to the true character, meaning and importance of circumstantial evidence.

The principal fact, or, to use a technical term, the *corpus delicti*, must be established by positive proof; and until that fact is made to appear, circumstances tending to criminate the prisoner will be inadmissible. By circumstantial evidence is meant "certain minor facts standing around (*circumstantia*) the principal fact, and which, as from so many distinct surrounding points, shed a converging light upon it, as a common centre." The value of circumstantial evidence as a means of discovering truth was well stated by Chief-Justice SHAW, in the Webster case. He said: "The advantages of circumstantial evidence are that, as the evidence commonly comes from several witnesses and different sources, a chain of circumstances is less likely to be falsely prepared and arranged, and falsehood and perjury are more likely to be detected and fail of their purpose."

Lord MANSFIELD, in speaking of this species of evidence said: "It is an undoubted truth that judges, in forming their opinions of events and in deciding upon the truth or falsehood of controverted facts, must be guided by the rules of probability, and as mathematical or absolute certainty is seldom to be attained in human affairs, reasonable and public utility require that judges and all mankind, in forming their opinions of the truth of facts, should be regulated by the superior number of probabilities, on the one side or the other." The Chief Justice, in the case of REX *vs.* Burdett, said: "If no fact could be ascertained by inference in a court of law, very few offenders could be brought to punishment. In a great portion of trials, as they occur in practice, no direct proof that the party accused actually committed the crime is, or can be given. In cases of murder, it rarely happens that the eye of any witness sees the fatal blow struck.' And still more emphatic was Justice BEST, in the same case, when he said, 'until it pleases Providence to give us means beyond those our present facilities afford, of knowing things done in secret, we must act on presumptive proof, or leave the worst crimes unpunished."

A brief reference to a distinguished American author, as to the value and necessity of employing this species of evidence as a means of detecting crime, and I will proceed with the history of the case before us.

"Crime itself is a fact which, in comparatively few instances, becomes the subject of full and absolute knowledge, through the medium of positive proof. Indeed, a principal aim of criminal action, in some of its most atrocious forms, and one to whom its most earnest endeavors are constantly addressed, is to cut off, in advance, this very source of knowledge.

The exclusion of human observation is, generally to him who meditates a crime, especially one of magnitude, a matter of great importance with its actual commission. Hence, secrecy is found to be a characteristic of his movements in all their stages; those of plan, of execution and of after action; sometimes carried to the length of destroying all traces of the crime, but always directed to the efficient concealment of the criminal. It is to baffle these endeavors, to penetrate this veil, to track out the guilty agents by means of circumstances which, by a providential arrangement, are often beyond his power to suppress or destroy, that courts of justice, in the absence of positive evidence, resort to a process indicated and dictated by nature herself—that of presumption founded on facts."

The force of these observations will be apparent as we proceed with this investigation.

OTERO'S MOVEMENTS.

As I have already stated, gentlemen, the prisoner is jointly indicted with SALVADOR for the murder of JOSE GARCIA OTERO, on the 22d day of November last, in the City Park, Brooklyn. OTERO was a resident of the city of Cardenas, where he was highly respected. He had been prosperous in business, and was about to or had embarked in a theatrical enterprise. Desiring to visit the great metropolis, he came on here with the view of making extensive purchases of material to complete his theatre. The prisoner took passage on board the same steamer with him, without any apparent object whatever in visiting the City of New-York. It will not, however, I think, be a very violent stretch of the imagination to suggest that he had marked his victim before he bid adieu to his native land. But little did OTERO, with high hopes and high anticipations of the future think, when the blue sky of his native land faded away in the d stance, that he had bid a long and final farewell to his happy native home, and that all that he held dear on earth; and that he was but hastening to a premature and bloody tomb in a foreign land. OTERO arrived in the City of New-York the 15th of November, and took rooms at the Barcelona Hotel, in Great Jones-street. GONZALES was also furnished with a room at this hotel, at the special request of OTERO, who seemed to take compassion on him in his apparent destitute situation; how this kindness was requited will appear as we proceed with the history of this diabolical and cold-blooded murder. It would seem that they were both entire strangers in the city, but OTERO came highly recommended to Mr. CUYAS, the courteous and gentlemanly proprietor of the Barcelona, to whom the thanks of the community are due for his efficient services most freely rendered in ferreting out this foul murder. On Saturday, the 18th, OTERO went to Philadelphia, leaving GONZALES at the Barcelona, and returning the following Monday. During his absence GONZALES continued to occupy his room at the hotel. He did not appear to be acquainted with any one in the city; he was possessed with no means—and so far as it then appeared had no motive, aim, or object in coming to New-York. The only thing noticeable in the prisoner's conduct during OTERO's absence in Philadelphia was his restlessness and great anxiety for his return, frequently inquiring of SAMSONY and CUYAS, when they expected him return, or whether he was going to return or not. Why he was so extremely solicitous for his return may be said to be conjectural, yet it seems to me there is a logical connection between this anxiety and the fatal journey to the City Park. When OTERO returned, GONZALES seemed to be highly delighted, and greeted him warmly. On Wednesday OTERO, in company with Capt. PETERSON, (whose vessel he had chartered to convey the property he was about purchasing to Cardenas,) visited a number of places in the city with a view of selecting the property he desired. He made some trifling purchases during the day, which were not paid for at the time. GONZALES, without the slightest assignable object or motive at the time, followed OTERO and the Captain. Why did he do this—what was his object, motive or design? It is a circumstance you have a right to take into consideration in this case; and if this circumstance suggests to your minds that his purpose was to ascertain how much money OTERO had, or whether he paid it away, it will, in my humble judgment, have performed its legitimate office. After completing his purchases for the day, they returned to the hotel accompanied by the prisoner.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SALVADOR.

Leaving the parties here, gentlemen, for a short time, I desire to call your attention to the movements of SALVADOR, jointly indicted with the prisoner, prior to this time, because their subsequent movements are so intimately connected together that it is impossible to relate the facts and circumstances implicating the one without alluding to the other. SALVADOR at this time occupied a room at the Hotel de Cuba, with FRANK VELA. He was sometimes employed as a waiter, and sometimes he followed the occupation of an itinerant glazier. He had previously worked a few days at the Barcelona. On Sunday, the 19th, SALVADOR and VELA visited the Barcelona, and took breakfast there. VELA was acquainted at this hotel. While at the hotel SALVADOR made the acquaintance of GONZALES, and never did more congenial spirits meet. Neither having employment, nor seeking it, both without means, mere adventurers, the suggestion of acquiring money by means of murder made by the one was undoubtedly seized with avidity by the other. The next day they were seen in close converse together in Broadway. On Wednesday morning, the day of the murder, GONZALES called to see SALVADOR at the Hotel de Cuba, and while there engaged a room, which he never occupied.

GONZALES CAN'T PAY HIS BILL.

While OTERO was absent in Philadelphia the bookkeeper, Mr. SAMSONY, presented GONZALES with his bill for payment. He said that he had no money, but that Mr. Otero would pay it when he came back. Wednesday afternoon OTERO paid his bill, but when spoken to about GONZALES' bill objected, saying that if he (GONZALES) did not pay it he would. GONZALES was again asked for his bill, and said he was going out that night to get some money, and he would then pay it. That he made the first part of his statement good I think will be demonstrated beyond all probability of doubt. When OTERO paid his bill the prisoner was standing near by, watching him closely.

JOURNEY TO BROOKLYN.

They dined about 6 o'clock, and left the hotel together almost immediately thereafter; neither indicating where they were going. They proceeded to the Hotel de Cuba, arriving there about 7:30. They were here joined by SALVADOR, who had previously provided himself with the razors and a poinard. Before leaving the Hotel de Cuba, I will give you a brief history of these weapons: The poinard belonged to SALVADOR, and the razors belonged to VELA. In September last, VELA was employed as cook at Mrs. PELTIERS', who keeps a French hotel in Eighth-street. While he was there, ANTONIO AYMERICH, a Spanish officer arrived in the city and stopped at this house. VELA had formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and he and Col. AYMERICH were well acquainted. VELA, becoming tired of the service, deserted and came to New-York. Col. AYMERICH was taken sick and died at the hotel about the 1st of November. VELA attended him during his illness, and procured for him such necessaries as he wanted. At his death he left these razors and some clothing. VELA took the razors and some of the clothing, with the assent of a nephew of AYMERICH, the only relative he had here. These razors were lying upon a table in VELA's room the afternoon of the murder. SALVADOR was seen by EDWARD FARR to put them in his pocket, and also to go to his trunk and take out something supposed to be the poniard. After a short stay at the hotel, OTERO, GONZALES and SALVADOR left together, accompanied in a short distance by VELA. They took a car, rode to Fulton Ferry, crossed over to Brooklyn, and proceeded to the corner of Canton-street and Myrtle-avenue, arriving there near 9 o'clock. From all that appears, OTERO had never been in Brooklyn before this fatal night; and what inducements were held out to him, or the stratagem employed to inveigle him to the fatal spot, is known only to God and the prisoner. SALVADOR acted as guide on the occasion, as there is no evidence to show that either OTERO or GONZALES had ever been in Brooklyn before; in fact, all the indications are that they had not. SALVADOR had frequently been in the city before, and was acquainted with the locality where this butcherly work was perpetrated. He had visited Mrs. FELLICIER, in Gold-street, and also the mother of Mrs. PELTIERS, in the same locality. The party remained in EVANS' till about 9:15, drinking in the meantime some three or four times. While sitting at the table Mrs. EVANS noticed that SALVADOR and OTERO were both heads down, and did not at any time look her in the face, thus verifying the saying that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." Well might they hold their heads down while contemplating such a diabolical crime. Neither your nor the Court, gentlemen, will be called upon in this, as in many cases of homicide, to draw the nice distinctions often involved, as to whether the killing is manslaughter, excusable homicide by misadventure, or justifiable homicide, committed in self-defence. Passion is a natural attribute, and goes very far, in many cases, to diminish the moral as well as the legal guilt in shedding human blood; but no such plea can be invoked in this case. Not even the poor plea of revenge, excited by real or imaginary wrongs, can be invoked. If the prisoner is guilty he is guilty of premeditated, heartless, cold-blooded, calculating, money-making murder.

THEY LEAVE FOR THE PARK.

At about 9:30 o'clock, OTERO, GONZALES and SALVADOR left the hotel together, the twin assassins having plied themselves with liquor, to nerve them for the bloody work. They had provided themselves with the instruments of death before leaving New-York. The hotel is located on the corner of Canton-street and Myrtle-avenue, and but a short distance from the park. The parties undoubtedly went down this street, which was very dark, and could be easily traversed unobserved, as it seems to have been on this, to OTERO, fatal night. They entered the park on the Stanton-street corner, as shown on the diagram, made from actual measurement, for the purpose of this trial They proceeded along the path that crosses, diagonally, to near the centre, (the darkest part,) and there commenced the murderous attack. It is evident from all the indications that this poor, unfortunate man made a noble and desperate struggle for his life against the prisoner and his coadjutor.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

The spot where OTERO's hat, the two razors, razor case, sheath, poniard, and bloody gloves were found, are all marked upon the diagram—which I will now point out to you.

The District Attorney here explained the diagram, pointing out particularly the different localities where the articles were found.

THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

Gentlemen, my theory of this bloody drama is this: That the attack was first made with razors—this fact I think is clearly indicated by the character and number of razor cuts upon OTERO and his clothing. It will appear beyond cavil that the attempt was first made by the assassins to cut his throat. Failing in this GONZALES, the prisoner, abandoned the razor and resorted to the dagger. This is evident from the fact that the sheath of the dagger was found beyond where the razor was thrown away, and in the direct line of this terrible struggle. SALVADOR still continued to use the razor, until OTERO, weakened by the loss of blood, and exhausted by his efforts to free himself from the fiends bent upon his life, makes one last and final struggle for his existence—seizes the bloody razor from the strong grasp of SALVADOR, and half frantic and delirious, with the help of God brands his assassin with the marks of his guilt.

Upon this theory, and this alone, can we account for the bent razor found near the lifeless corpse of OTERO. That GONZALES, the prisoner, used the dagger, is manifest from the fact that it was abandoned in their flight beyond where the gloves were found. The gloves could not have been taken off with the dagger in the hands. It is evident that the murderers had either been interrupted in their hellish work, or else, panic-stricken at the enormity of their crime, they fled in haste from the presence of their victim, as they had not completed their search for the fruits of this horrid crime. Upon OTERO's body was found some two hundred dollars in gold and a sma l amount of paper money.

MURDER WILL OUT.

And now, gentlemen, we have arrived at the critical point in the commission of all such crimes; critical, I mean, for the perpetrator. He has accomplished his work, and that effectually: the victim lies dead at his feet. None but God alone has seen him strike the fatal blow; no shrieks are heard, and thus far he feels comparative security. But the whole scene now changes; the fancied security gives place to apprehensions of detection; the mind is brought to a realizing sense of the enormity of the crime committed, and a knowledge of merited punishment takes possession of the criminal. His judgment is gone, confusion marks his every movement, and the very means he employs to conceal his guilt become the instruments by which the apparent mystery is unfolded and the crime detected. He is unconsciously weaving about him a network of criminating circumstances from which it is impossible for him to extricate himself. The workings of the human mind under such circumstances are singular, and at times unaccountable, except upon the theory that "Providence hath so ordained, and doth govern things, that those who break the great law of heaven, by shedding man's blood," shall in some form or other carry with them the evidence of their guilt. These suggestions, I think, will be fully verified as I proceed to group together the facts and circumstances occurring subsequent to the murder, and to which I now beg leave to call your attention.

FLIGHT OF THE PRISONER.

The first object of the prisoner and his confederate (after plundering the body of their victim) was to get rid of the instruments by which the crime was committed, and such evidences of guilt as they could easily divest themselves of. The gloves worn by one and the dagger used by the other are thrown away in their mad flight. The course they took is indicated by the articles found, and establishes the fact that they were interrupted in some way from going out the middle gate, because, as shown on the diagram, they made a short turn and went out of the corner gate. Had it not been for the gloves, in all human probability this brutal murder would yet have remained a mystery. How strange that these gloves should have been torn off the bleeding hands of the assassin and left behind, to come up here as damning evidence against the prisoner, when they could have been so easily destroyed. But it further verifies the truth of the suggestion already made, that the very means frequently employed to conceal guilt, become the instruments by which the guilt is established. After securing their plunder and divesting themselves of these articles, they make good their flight to their new haunt of concealment. It was a rule of the common law which prevailed into a maxim, that flight from justice was equivalent to confession of guilt, *fuga latur facinus qui judicium fugit*. This rule, however, has been so modified as to allow the party to explain his conduct; yet it forms an important element in the administration of the criminal law, and will be brought more fully to your notice during the progress of this trial. Before leaving the scene of this murder, I wish you to bear in mind that OTERO was a stout athletic man; that the old razor was abandoned before the fatal dagger was called into requisition; that the handle of the razor found near the body was bent: showing, as I shall maintain, that OTERO had seized it from the grasp of SALVADOR upon, and with the strength left him he was enabled to turn the brand of guilt upon one of his assassins through the instrumentality of which the prisoner is now upon trial for his life; that the gloves were hastily taken from the bloody hands of SALVADOR, and thrown away before the dagger was relinquished—showing it to have been in the possession of GONZALES, the prisoner. Leaving the Park at the lower gate, the prisoners proceeded directly to BROMME'S, No. 217 Centre-street, New-York, and take a room together; both abandoning their former lodgings.

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS.

Upon the murdered man, with other papers, was found his hotel bill, and an officer at once proceeded there to obtain what information he could respecting the case. The first inquiry that suggested itself was as to who was last seen in his company; and it was soon ascertained that he and the prisoner left the hotel together after dinner that evening. The prisoner's room was then visited, and he was not there, nor had he been at the hotel after he and OTERO had left it together. Suspicion, of course, at once attached to the prisoner, but no one had the slightest idea where to look for him. But the search was continued, and with the dawn of the morning a gleam of light broke in upon this seeming mysterious murder. SALVADOR's gloves were found near the scene of the murder, and upon examination it was certain that his hands bore evidence of the bloody application in the crime. With this fact as a starting point, the officers of the law continued their search with renewed energy.

SALVADOR'S ARREST.

The steamers were about to sail for Havana, and it was thought that the assassins might attempt to escape on board of one of them. The officers repaired to the piers and proceeded to examine every person with gloves on. They were not long thus engaged when their labors were crowned with success. At about 3 o'clock P. M. SALVADOR was seen with a large pair of thick woolen gloves upon his hands. He was requested to remove them, but, conscious of his guilt, he at first declines to do so, and only yielded when convinced that resistance was useless. He had concealed his wounds, but the very means employed to conceal them led to his arrest. He was brought to Brooklyn, and, when passing EVANS' he stated that he had drank in there the night before. When shown the gloves he had on when engaged in the murder, he seemed astounded, and denied all knowledge of them. When requested to put them on he refused, but when finally put upon him it was found that the cuts in the gloves corresponded precisely with the cuts upon his hands, thus removing every shadow of doubt as to his presence at the scene of the murder.

THEIR MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK SUBSEQUENT TO THE MURDER.

The Spanish Vice-Consul, LOUIS LOPEZ DE ARCE, (who has rendered the officers great assistance in this case,) obtained a clue that led to the arrest of GONZALES. But, before pursuing him to his hiding-place, let us trace, No. 1 the movements of and joint acts of sins in their movements in the City of New-York—that great receptacle of thieves, robbers and cutthroats, from which they make their nightly incursions in the surrounding cities, rendering life and property insecure, and calling for the most rigorous enforcement of the criminal law. The prisoner, as you have already learned, roomed at the Barcelona, where he was indebted for a week's board; and SALVADOR roomed at the Hotel de Cuba. Each of them abandoned their rooms on the night of the murder, and never returned to them again. No reason was ever assigned by either any person for leaving thus strangely. GONZALES had neither money nor friends, except as OTERO had befriended him; and SALVADOR was without means or employment. If GONZALES left because he had no money to pay his bill, it will be for you to say why he did not return the next morning; he had money then, for when arrested he had $62, mostly in gold, and he had spent a considerable amount the day following the murder. I think it will occur to you, gentlemen, that GONZALES had intelligence enough to know that it he returned to the hotel he would be required to give some account of OTERO; and the same suggestion will apply with equal force to SALVADOR. SALVADOR, as I have already stated, acted as guide in bringing OTERO and GONZALES to the City Park. He also acted as guide in taking GONZALES to Mr. BROMME'S, at No. 217 Centre-street, because he had never been there before, while SALVADOR had previously been boarded or lodged there. They arrived at this place at about 11 o'clock at night, showing that they must have gone there directly from the scene of the murder. They engaged a room together and went up stairs, where, after having a drink of brandy, they engaged in an excited conversation, probably in regard to a division of the plunder. In the morning they awoke early and commenced the work of disguising themselves and concealing the evidence of guilt. GONZALES procured a new suit, while SALVADOR changed only a part of his. They visited Mr. PURDY's, in the Bowery, where GONZALES bought the coat he now has on, paying twenty-two dollars for it; where he got the rest of the clothing I have been unable to ascertain, nor is it very material. Their manner here was such as to attract the attention of Mr. PURDY. Nor was this at all strange—the blood of OTERO was upon them—and conscious of their own guilt, they thought the whole world saw it in their faces, read it in their eyes, and almost heard it working in the very silence of their thoughts. It became their master; it betrayed their discretion, it broke down their courage, it conquered their prudence. After procuring the articles they wanted they returned to BROMME'S, at about 11 o'clock, GONZALES having in the meantime shaved off his moustache. Of course, gentlemen, we cannot identify the money found upon the prisoner, by any marks, as having been in OTERO's possession previous to his being murdered; but when you bear in mind that he (GONZALES) had no money previous to his leaving the hotel with OTERO; that he had a considerable quantity the next morning, and viewing the other circumstances as you will, I venture to predict that you will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this money was taken from the lifeless body of OTERO in the City Park. "The presumption of guilt," says an eminent writer, "arising from the possession of property (where obtained by the commission of crime) furnishes, indeed, the most common and simple instance of the application and effect of presumptive evidence in the whole range of criminal law. The presumption itself is strictly a natural one, although from its being fully recognized by the law it has sometimes been regarded as a presumption of law. Its foundation is the obvious consideration that if the possession has been lawfully acquired no doubt would exist, at least forthwith after its acquisition, to give an account of the manner in which such possession was obtained. It is reasonable, also, that he to whom alone the physical evidence of the case distinctly points should, if in fact free from any guilty connection with it, contribute, and willingly, his knowledge to assist in order to throw light on the transaction, and aid in detecting the real offender. Hence, his unwillingness or inability to afford such explanation is justly regarded as amounting to strong self-condemnatory evidence." But, gentlemen, when we add to the presumption of guilt arising from the possession of property acquired by the commission of crime, the other circumstance of its concealment by the accused, the inference that he participated in the commission of the crime is irresistible; and such will be the evidence in this case. When the prisoner was arrested, two drafts belonging to the deceased were found concealed in the collar of his coat. These drafts were in Spanish, and read as follows:

HAVANA, Nov. 17, 1865.

Sixty days after date, pay to the order of Jose Garcia Otero the sum of $1,000, for value received.

Pro SAN PELAYO, PARDO & CO.,
Quentin de Storres.

Accepted, payable at the National City Bank, New-York.
PETER V. KING.

HAVANA, Nov. 17, 1865.

Sixty days after date pay to the order of Jose Garcia Otero the sum of $3,294 62, for value received.

Pro SAN PELAYO, PARDO & CO.,
Quentin de Storres.

Accepted, payable at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York.
TUCKER & LAGHEBOURNE.

Bear in mind, gentlemen, that the prisoner is a Spaniard, and knew perfectly well what these drafts were, and to whom they belonged. Recollect also that sane men do not act without motive; it may be adequate, it may be inadequate; still, motive and self-interest are the great impelling forces to human action. Hence concealment has always been justly regarded as a badge of guilt. It cannot be accounted for in this case upon any theory consistent with innocence. I have heard it suggested that he found the drafts—if that be intimated here, you will naturally desire to know what honest reason he could have had for concealing them; and why he abandoned his room at the Barcelona, or why he did not take the drafts there, or go there to inquire for the owner. But were it within the range of human possibility (and I think it is not) to explain away these criminating circumstances, there is yet another more damning than either of these mentioned. I have said he procured a suit of clothes the next morning. There must have been some strong reason that induced this expenditure of money. It will be my purpose to show that reason, which I think I shall have done, when I exhibit to you the marks of blood upon the clothes he laid aside, and call your attention to the fact that GONZALES is right-handed and did not wear suspenders on the night of the murder. Should it be claimed that this is not OTERO's blood, it will be for you to say, whether, if it was not, it furnished a sufficient reason for laying the clothes aside. Another circumstance which you have a right to take into consideration is the conduct and appearance of the prisoner when taken in the presence of the body of his victim. You will also remember that on the night of the murder he had moustache and no whiskers; that he shaved off his moustache the next morning. You will observe that since his arrest he has abandoned the use of the razor and appears in court with his beard grown all over his face. In weighing the infirmative considerations that will be submitted to you by the prisoner's counsel, you must not forget that it is impossible to account for the criminal's conduct upon the principles you would apply to a discreet man conscious of having done no wrong. The workings of the guilty soul was beautifully described by that great man whose ashes now repose in the quiet shades of Marshfield, when he said, "it labors under its guilty passion, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed on by a torment which it dare not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no assistance either from heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirits of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. It becomes his master. It betrays his discretion; it breaks down his courage; it conquers his prudence." With what overwhelming force does this language apply to the prisoner at the bar. He carried about with him, concealed, these (to him) worthless drafts; he preserved his bloody clothes; he ostentatiously exhibited the very gold he had acquired by the murder; he abandoned his rooms without assigning any cause; he spent about an hour in a public house near the scene of the murder in company with his victim. All this seems strange, yet it was but natural under the circumstances.

CONCLUSION.

And now, gentlemen, I have detained you sufficiently long in laying before you the outlines of this important case; and in closing I again invoke your careful and undivided attention. On the one side the community calls upon you to stay the hand of the assassin; and on the other the law, justice, and the solemn obligation you have assumed, appeal to you not to strike down an innocent man. I have an abiding faith that you will so discharge your duty in this case, that the law, justice, and your own consciences will be satisfied.

Judge GILBERT—This prisoner, I understand, does not speak English at all. Are you prepared for this difficulty?

ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq.—We are, Sir.

One of the counsel for PELLICIER then asked that an order be issued preventing the publication of the opening and the evidence until the case of PELLICIER should be called up, and Judge GILBERT directed that the press should consider it an order.

The TIMES representative suggested that it might be difficult to enforce such an order, particularly as the address of Judge MORRIS was already in type.

Mr. WM. C. DEWITT, counsel for the prisoner, hoped the order would not be made, as the publication of the full proceedings would be serviceable to him and his colleague. Besides this, the papers have already published the facts of the case all over the country; clearly then, the report of this trial will give them no larger publicity.

Mr. TOWNSEND—one of the counsel retained for PELLICIER—said all he objected to was the publication of the opening address.

Judge GILBERT—The administration of justice is of far more importance than the publication of intelligence.

District Attorney MORRIS—Then this will practically amount to a secret trial.

Mr. DEWITT alluded to the publication of the Sickles' case, and objected to the order on the ground that the courts in this country are public. It seemed to him, therefore, highly proper, highly beneficial to the community that these proceedings should be published.

Judge GILBERT—Will not the public interest suffer if the report is published?

Mr. DEWITT—Clearly no. When this case was fresh in the public mind, when public indignation was running through the whole land, there was no fear that the District Attorney has stated, with one exception, were paraded with untiring assiduity by the press. Beside, the order has not been applied for by any one connected with this case.

Judge GILBERT—Well, on the whole, I don't see that it will be of any practical benefit to withhold it from the press. I wish, however, I had issued the order yesterday.

This little breeze being over, and the judicial ruffle being entirely smoothed, the case proceeded regularly. It is no more than fair to say that the associate Justices dissented entirely from the idea of interfering with the press.

EVIDENCE OF WM. C. MILLS—(about six feet four inches high.)

I live at No. 10 Cannon-street; I came through the City Park about twenty minutes of ten o'clock on the 27th of November; I discovered a body in the park near its centre; I left it and returned with two others; then went to the police house; the body was warm and the blood running; I left No. 168 Fulton-street at half-past nine precisely, and generally got home at twenty minutes of ten; there was no one visible in the park; I went home and got two men.

Cross-examined—The clock in the shop is right over my house; I looked at it when I went down Nassau-street and into the park; I put my hand on the heart of the body; I felt of the face on his cheek; the body was warm.

EVIDENCE OF ANTONIO CUYAS—(through an interpreter.)

Mr. DeWitt objected to the interpreter on the ground that he was a witness.

Objection overruled and exception noted.

I live in Great Jones-street, Barcelona Hotel; I recollect the time when Otero came to my hotel; the 15th of November; it was the middle of the day: Gonzales, the prisoner, came with him; Gonzales applied, and I refused to give him a room; Otero took me aside and said he's a poor fellow; he said nothing in presence of Gonzales; Gonzales never spoke about the matter; I remember Otero went to Philadelphia; because Otero told me; I remember he was absent; Gonzales asked several times why he didn't return; Otero had baggage; Gonzales had none; Gonzales would walk about the hall restlessly and ask why Otero didn't come back; I don't know whether Gonzales had acquaintances in New-York; he never told him what he was going to do; I know Pellicier; Otero and Gonzales were never at the hotel before; I first saw Pellicier at the hotel serving at the table; he was a waiter three or four months ago; I did not see Gonzales and Otero when they left the hotel) I saw Otero's body in a little house in Brooklyn, the dead house; I recognized the body as that of Otero; I saw Gonzales on Sunday after his arrest; I talked with him.

To Mr. De Witt—Gonzales was in a back room of the station-house; I asked him why he had the drafts; the police were present; I said nothing to him about the necessity of making a statement; he saw the Spanish Consul that day.

To Judge Morris—(Mr. De Witt objecting.) Gonzales said he was to take care of the drafts for Otero; I don't know Gonzales' business in New-York; he left the hotel finally in November; didn't see him the night of the murder; he did not sleep at the hotel that night; Gonzales was in debt when he left the hotel.

To Juror Childs—I did not see Otero until I saw him in the dead-house.

Cross-examination—I do not remember Gonzales saying he came here to get employment; Mr. Otero said he came here to get work, and he was going to help him.

To the Court—I never saw the drafts in the possession of Otero; he said they came from Havana.

Recross: Gonzales said Otero gave him the drafts in the presence of Capt. Peterson; I don't know where Capt. Peterson is.

EVIDENCE OF DR. A. J. WILLETS.

I am a physician and surgeon; I made a post-mortem examination of Otero at the dead house; I recognize this memorandum; on the nose was a small circular bruise, one-quarter of an inch in diameter: on the lower lip and cheek a cut wound two and one-quarter inches long; on the left cheek two short cuts, parallel, three-quarters of an inch long; external to the right eye a vertical wound one inch long and down to the top of the right ear four inches deep; near the ear a small cut, irregular in shape; on the neck, the right side, an angular cut wound at right angles; under the right eye was a vertical wound three-quarters of an inch in length, two and three-quarter inches deep, penetrating the bones at the base of the brain but not entering the brain; under the same eye another wound one inch in length; on the scalp, left side, near the vertex, a circular wound dividing the skin and tissue; on the right side, behind the ear, a transverse wound one and three-quarter inch long; behind the left ear an oblique wound two inches long, penetrating inward two and a half inches; the skull was broken with a shell-shaped fracture; below this was another on the scalp, triangular in shape, cutting downward, one inch deep; on the back of the neck, left side, a wound one inch long, two inches deep to the spine, passing through and cutting the spinal cord; on the chest, right side, a small cut wound, three-eighths of an inch; on the back were three wounds on the same line, the outer and middle three-quarters of an inch each, the inner one-quarter of an inch and four inches deep; on the left arm, between wrist and elbow, a wound cut across three-quarters of an inch long; on the right hand two slight wounds, parallel, one an inch long, the other a little longer; on the index finger, between the nail and third joint, a small wound; on the middle finger two wounds three-quarters of an inch in extent; on the ring finger two wounds oblique; they were made with a sharp cutting instrument.

Judge MORRIS exhibited a dirk-knife with a turned point.

Evidence resumed—The wound on the spinal column could be produced by such an instrument as this; it came in contact with the bone four times; Otero was 5 feet 9 inches high, 37 inches about the chest, very muscular and well developed; it's my opinion that some of the blows were given with the right hand; (after measuring with his little tape the knives and and razors,) I think all the penetrating wounds could be made with this knife; death was caused by loss of blood and partially by violence to the nervous system by some of these wounds; the wound under the right eye, that cutting off the spinal column, and the two wounds behind the ear, I should consider fatal unless he received immediate medical assistance.

Cross-examination—I opened the body, every cavity of the deceased; the heart was in a perfectly healthy condition, but about it was a deposit of fat; this would not at all hasten death; he had a large ulceration on the left leg; he had suffered with inflammation of the liver, which adhered to the intestines and had undergone fatty degeneration; there would in no way aid the wounds in hastening death; the skull was fractured behind the left ear; it was an irregular fracture, about the size of my thumb nail; there was congestion of the brain; some two ounces of blood clotted on the brain; the edges of the wounds were perfectly clean cut; his stomach was empty; I smelled of the stomach and detected no smell of liquor.

Re-direct—The point may have been turned by contact with the spinal column.

EVIDENCE OF JOSIAH PARTRIDGE.

I live in Carleton-avenue, Brooklyn; I make chairs in New-York; I saw Otero and Capt. Peterson the day of the murder, Gonzales was with them, he is here now; I heard of the murder on the evening after that; they were in my place an hour and a quarter in Pearl-street, New-York; Gonzales had no business there; he was there with Otero as a friend; I can't describe his clothing definitely; they came to the store to order some settees for a theatre in Cardenas; we talked some ten or fifteen minutes in the office, the three being present and the Messrs.

of our information to our friends will depend upon its being confined to a limited number, and we have therefore concluded not to print it in our circular, but to reserve it for those for whom we are receiving orders. Trusting we may consider you as one of them, I propose sending you full copies of everything. Should this presumption be erroneous, pray be good enough to advise Mr. OLLERENSHAW, of Manchester, or our London office, and they will be discontinued; at the same time I have to particularly request you will consider the letters only intended for the perusal of your own firm, and not permit them to be seen by any one else whatsoever. My brother writes very strongly as to the importance of orders being out immediately, as the heaviest receipts will probably be in November. It would be best to leave the time of execution and even the price to our own judgment. We shall hold aloof if there be any good reason for doing so. If you wait till every one's mind is made up, you will be too late for good purchases. It is impossible to say what price cotton may be forced to after the bugbear of a large Southern stock is done away with, and it is found that the sole future reliance in this country is on the chances of the negro working steadily. I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

WM. M. NEILL.

PRIVATE CIRCULAR, NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I refer you to our printed circular of cotton statistics and prices to date; and for some considerations on the subject of future prospects. I also beg to inclose you copies of letters received during the week from my partners at the South. You will observe that they are not very encouraging, even in regard to this year's supply; but still I think that, whether the stock remaining be large or small, the receipts will for a month or two be sufficiently heavy to create at least a temporary pressure, and thus justify the cautionary tone in which the circular speaks. Of one thing I am confident: that spinners may safely trust to purchase their cotton for the next month or two at New-Orleans below Liverpool prices, if they operate during the time of the heaviest receipts.

But whatever the stock in the interior may be, the portion which the planters require to sell will be delivered and sold early, and it will only be during the period of these heavy receipts that reasonable purchases may be made. December, it is generally considered, will be the last month of the deliveries. When the planters have sold enough for their necessities, there can be no question that they will hold back the remainder for very high prices, limiting the supply of cotton, while the heavy demand for goods will infallibly continue. The general expectation among the planters is that a dollar per pound will be current before next Summer. This idea is based on the belief, which is almost universal, that for the first year at least the free negroes will not work much on cotton. I have found no Southern man yet to admit that there is the slightest chance of the next crop exceeding 1,000,000 bales (which will be required for American consumption), while many think this estimate too large. The difficulty, they say, is not merely in the quality and quantity of the labor which is likely to be available, but in the enormous amount of work which requires to be done before the land will be fit to plant. It is now grown over with weeds, and, as regards the rich cotton lands, with a heavy growth of willow and cotton wool, of which intelligent Mississippians inform me a man could not between the present time and the planting season clear more than one-sixth of the land which one man used to cultivate; and from whole districts the able-bodied hands have disappeared, having been drawn off by the army, which absorbed 200,000 of them, besides innumerable camp laborers and followers, having abandoned the country for the towns, or having perished through neglect. The cotton lands are generally inundated, or subject to inundation, when the rivers rise, owing to the levees or river embankments having been broken down in many places. These have to be repaired, railway bridges and high roads to be remade, houses, carriages, wagons, &c., to be rebuilt, all farm implements to be renewed, and an enormous carrying trade has to be done till Southern households are replenished. These various kinds of works are much more congenial to the negro than cotton-growing, and they afford higher wages; and at the same time it is to be borne in mind that the difference in the result between a carefully tended and a poorly tended field of cotton, of equally good soil, &c., amounts frequently to at least 50 per cent., and it is improbable that really good cultivation can be applied anywhere for some time. I confess that as regards the production of cotton in this country for the next year or two I am very uneasy; and for the years 1866–67 it is doubtful if any surplus whatever will be available for foreign export.

Under these circumstances it is apparent that there is some warrant for the high prices anticipated by the planters after the bulk of the old crop is disposed of and that bugbear no longer exists; and as I have said before, it is evident that the only time to secure cotton at moderate prices will be during the pressure of the receipts from the comparatively good supply now in the interior. The prospect of good purchases would of course be vastly increased should prices have fallen in Liverpool and Manchester. This would insure good operations in December.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. NEILL.

NEILL BROTHERS & CO.'S REGULAR WEEKLY REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

The comparatively large receipts of cotton at the ports have surprised the very short-supply men. With 710,000 bales received at the chief ports since July, some 40,000 bales at the Florida, Texas and other smaller ports, not counted in the above, and 250,000 bales generally admitted to remain in Georgia, we count up a total already of 1,000,000 bales. Add to this 450,000 bales for nine-tenths of the new crop, (assuming it, according to the estimate generally accepted, at half a million bales, of which not more than one-tenth is included in the above,) and we have an aggregate of 1,450,000 bales, or as much as the short-supply men promised us for the whole season. We submit, then, although some of these figures are only estimates, that those gentlemen are already put quite "out of court." Indeed, so far as the receipts go, they support the larger estimates, viz.: 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 of bales; for the few who advocated such high figures and who were informed as to the real state of the country had no expectation, in the face of all the serious impediments which were known to exist, that one-third of the old stock would show itself so soon. But figures are proverbially deceptive to those who rely upon them to the exclusion of other considerations; and this is manifestly the danger that our friends in Europe will now have difficulty in avoiding. Partial and defective as is still our knowledge of affairs at the South, we see enough to warn us not to rely too implicitly upon the present receipts as an indication of the total supply. It is impossible that such a unanimity should prevail in the statement of persons from the South as to the smallness of the stocks remaining in the country, (backed, as their views are, by a disposition to speculate in cotton even at present high prices) if any very large quantity remained on hand. They ought to know best, and it must be so far admitted as at least a possibility, that they are correct, and that the present extent of supplies is rather attributable to the poverty and absolute necessities of the South (cotton being almost the only thing they possess which they can turn into money) than to their having any great quantity to dispose of. Both the larger and the medium views must still, therefore, be admitted as possibilities; and it is too soon to decide between them. But in either case we may reasonably expect large receipts for a few months to come, creating at least the appearance of an ample supply, and, at the present high prices, pressing severely upon the money market. The stocks now held in the ports amount in value to about $14,-600,000 sterling, and the value of the weekly receipts averages £2,500,000. The bulk of the further receipts will probably be exported; and as they will meet liberal supplies in the European markets, from Egypt, Brazil, &c., and probably increased shipments from India, all with a stringent money market, we do not see why prices should not be allowed to subside to a lower level, and a safer basis be thus attained for business during the latter half of the season. Manufacturers may now make contracts for future delivery of their goods, without the least apprehension of a scarcity of the raw material during the winter months.

EXTRACT FROM NEILL BROTHERS CIRCULAR OF DEC. 30, 1865.

In the four circulars we have issued for so far this season, we have treated solely of the supply of Cotton, old and new, in this country, available for the wants of the world for the present cotton year, or, rather, for the term beginning with the restoration of peace last Spring, and ending 1st September next.

To have entered, in a *printed* report, into speculations as to the future growth of Cotton, before we had thoroughly investigated the condition of the country, would have been to have taken an unwarrantable liberty with the public, and to have imperiled the reputation of our circular. No apology is therefore necessary for our having *avoided the subject in our reports, three of which were issued before the writer of them had been three weeks in the country, and before he had set foot in a cotton-growing State.* Even now, after having made an investigation extending to nearly all the cotton-growing region, from the Atlantic to Texas, and from the Cumberland to the Gulf, we feel extreme diffidence in attempting to enlighten our readers on a question beset with so many difficulties, and upon which the judgment and even the very vision of many intelligent witnesses are obscured by insurmountable prejudices. Nevertheless, as people seem anxious to know our views upon this important question, and as some of our "rough notes by the way," WRITTEN ONLY FOR THE INDULGENT EYES OF FRIENDS, have, VERY IMPROPERLY, been given to the printer, we shall endeavor to give a brief summary of our observations, and our conclusions, so far as we have formed any, reserving to ourselves, however, the right to modify them with any change of scene that may occur in the great drama which is now being enacted in this country.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 3,650 bbls Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 6,587 bushels Corn, 6,975 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 286 bbls. Pork, 9 pkgs. Cut Meats, 783 pkgs. Lard, 44 bbls. Beef and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet and depressed at $7 75@$8 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls have been quite scarce and nominal in price.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand but quoted down to 45c.@47½c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but steady.

COAL—Has been in less request, though prices have favored buyers.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and quite firm. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 5,797 bags; sales of Rio 27,653 bags. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS sum up thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 27,653 bags, and embrace 5,420 per *S. Anna*, 3,300 per *Trio*, 2,406 per *Talisman*, at 15c.; 4,500 per *Simeto*, 4,300 per *Suometer*, 2,000 (balance) per *Eleanor*, 1,060 per *Emily Agnes*, 3,250 (resale) per *Escape*, at 14½c.; 500 per *Jessie*, 537 per *Senator Iken*, at 12½c.; and 260 per *Nellie Fenwick*, at 14½c. The market closes firm at our quotations." Stock of Cotfee on hand, to-day, 65,113 bags, including 51,597 bags Rio, 4,294 bags Cuba, 5,000 bags Ceylon, 760 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Java, and 3,262 bags of other kinds.

Stock of Rio.

New-Orleans—bags	14,000
Baltimore—bags	6,000
New-York—bags	51,397
Grand total—bags	71,397

COTTON—Has been in more request at firmer and rising prices, Middlings ranging from 51½c.@53c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 5,500 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port have been 36,690 bales since Jan. 1, and 480,163 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings—Augusta 4-4, 30c.; Augusta 30 inch, 25c.; Boot H, 24c.; Boot O, 27c.; Boot S, 31c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 52½c.; Wamsutta, 50c.; James 4-4, 37½c.; James 33 inch, 33c.; James 31 inch, 31c.; Canoe, 21c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; American, 25c.; Hamilton, 25c.; Dunnell, 24c.; Allen, 22½c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c.; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c.; Glasgow, 28c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 33c.; Winthrop, 29c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 39c.; Bates, 32c. Canton Flannels—Salmon Falls Bleached, 47c.; Salmon Falls Brown, 37c. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 57½c.; Amoskeag B, 52½c.; Amoskeag C, 47½c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 40c.; Arasapha, 29c.; Albany, 22c. Denims—New-York, 43c.; Wide World, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L in active demand at former prices. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Trade inactive, owing to the inclemency of the weather. St. Louis—Trade quiet; prices tend downward on account of New-York advices. Philadelphia—Trade is dull to-day, owing to the storm; no change in the prices of cotton or woolen goods. Providence—Trade dull; no change to note in prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and nominal in price.

FISH—Mackerel have been in demand and firmer. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request and rather heavy in price. Sales since our last 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 75@$9 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 35	@15 25

Southern Flour is in demand and steady; sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 470 bbls. Extra at $8 10@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at $3 75@$4 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive.

FRUIT—The market has been generally quiet; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed; sales since our last 23,000 bushels, including fair New Milwaukie Club at $1 72½, and choice Amber State at $2 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales since our last 45,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 86c.@90c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered—the latter a fancy price; 84c.@86c. for New Yellow Western and Jersey, and 99c.@$1 for New White Southern ℔ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including State at 60c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 54c.@57c.; Old Western at 60c.@61c. delivered, and New Western at 45c.@52c.; Canada at 59c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and heavy.

HAY—North River bale has been less freely dealt in but has been quoted steady at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

HOPS—The demand has been mainly for good to choice; inferior and common qualities have been dull and heavy. We quote last year's crop at from 25c.@60c.; and crop of 1864 15c.@45c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, chiefly at $5 ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal descriptions at uniform rates. We quote: SOLE: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet and heavy at $1 70 for Common and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been held quite firmly, but transactions have been on a restricted scale.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in since our last, though prices have not varied materially, including Ingot Copper at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $50@$51; No. 2, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $50@$51; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $110@$125 ℔ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 62½@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin at 27c.@27¼c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 28c.@28¼c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after at steady rates. We quote: New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½@$1 02½ ℔ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 @$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and on the decline, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.—The market since our last has been rather more active, and sales of three parcels Sperm, ex *Acaso*, amounting to 238 bbls., have been made on private terms. WHALE—Sales of 300 bbls. Northern and 400 bbls. Southern Whale, for manufacturing, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1866	—	—	55,000
Same time last year	1,178	525	5,650

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 34½c.@35½c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined, in bond; and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled again today, opening heavily at declining prices, but closing with more firmness. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., at $30 62½@$31 25 for new Mess, closing at $30 87½ regular; $30@$30 50, closing at $30 31¼ regular for one year old Mess; $23@23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also 4,750 bbls. new Mess, for January, February March and April, sellers' options, at $29 62½@$31 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c.@17½c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c., and Bellies at 15½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 12½c.@15½c. for Western, and 13½c.@13½c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 550 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c.; also, 2,500 tcs., February, March and April delivery, sellers' options, at 18½c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in fair request and firm; 120 bbls. were sold at $38 50@$39 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c@33c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb	39	@41
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb	33	@38
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb	33	@35

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16½	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	17	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17½

RICE—Continues inactive and heavy, including Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been very quiet and nominal.

SEEDS—Continue in limited request, including Clover at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $3 75@$4 25 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in less request, including Honduras, 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have attracted more attention, but at easier prices, including Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 42½c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c.; Curacoa, 40c.@42½c.; Cape, 40c.@42½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at previous quotations. Sales, since our last, 340 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., with 870 boxes Havana at 12½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 12¾c.@13c.; do. do., refining, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 14½c.@18½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 17,000 lbs. at 16c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 165,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 8,500 lbs. Grease at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at steady prices, including ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request and quoted firm. Sales, 178 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@20c.; 11 cases Seedleaf, at 5½c.@11c., and 53 bales Havana on private terms.

Prices of Leaf Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 16.

Gold. 1866.	Light.	Heavy.
Kentucky Factory Lugs	5 @6	7 @8½
Inferior Kentucky	6½@ 7½	[illegible]
Middling to Fair	8 @9	12½@14
Good	9 @11	17 @18
Selections, bright and sweet	15 @21	— @—
Selections, heavy export	— @—	19 @21

Prices of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 19.

	Taxes Paid.		In Bond.	
Extra	$1 15	@$1 20	60c.	@65c.
Best brands of	90	@$1 10	55c.	@60c.
Medium	—	@ —	50c.	@55c.
Common	95	@$1 00	—	@—
32s	80	@ 90	—	@—
¼ lbs. fine	75	@ 78	38c.	@40c.
¼ lbs. medium to good	65	@ 70	30c.	@35c.
¼ lbs. Navies fine	55	@ 62½	25c.	@27½c.
¼ lbs. Navies medium	55	@ 60	20c.	@25c.
Common	12½@	30	12½c.	@15c.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 250 bbls. at $2 26@$2 28 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—A good inquiry prevails for the finer grades of domestic, which are less freely offered, and are held with more firmness. The demand for other kinds is limited, though buyers have any existing advantage. We quote domestic Wool thus: *New-York, Michigan and Indiana Fleece*—Saxony Fleece, 64c.@68c.; three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 60c.@65c.; half-blood fleece, 60c.@62c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@53c.; common fleece, 45c.@48c. *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia*—Choice selected Saxony fleece, 75c.@78c.; Saxony fleece, 70c.@75c.; three-quarter and full-blood Merino fleece, 65c.@70c.; half-blood fleece, 62c.@65c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 52c.@55c.; common fleece, 48c.@50c.; tub washed, 60c.@66c. *Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont and Illinois*—three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 55c.@60c.; half-blood fleece, 54c.@58c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@52c. ℔ lb. *Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee*—Washed fleece, 50c.@60c.; unwashed fleece, 35c.@40c.; Canada fleece, 55c.@72c. ℔ lb. *Pulled Wool*—New-York City extra pulled, 60c.@65c.; New-York City super pulled, 55c.@60c.; New-York City No. 1 pulled, 35c.@40c.; lambs, 45c.@50c.; Western pulled, 45c.@55c.; choice country picklock pulled, 70c.@75c.; Country extra pulled, 62c.@67c.; Country super pulled, 58c.@63c.; Country No. 1 pulled, 35c.@45c.; Canada pulled, 40c.@65c. ℔ lb. *California*—California unwashed fleeces, in grades, 25c.@42c.; California washed pulled, 40c.@57c.; California common washed pulled, 20c.@32c.; California Fall Clip, in grades, 22c.@40c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,200 bales Cotton at 7-16½d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 135 hhds. Tallow at 15s. For London, 21,000 bushels Corn (by steamer,) at 6d. ℔ bushel; 100 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d. For Bremen, 120 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The snow-storm has blocked up the wharves and interfered with the discharging of vessels here. Trade is very dull. BREADSTUFFS are quoted at yesterday's prices. PETROLEUM unsettled; sales of Crude at 34c.@35c.; Refined, in bond, 53c.@55c.; Refined, ree, 74c.@80c. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 27@$2 28.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR inactive and heavy. WHEAT—Sales of Kentucky White at $2 80, and Red at $2 40@$2 45. CORN dull; sales of White at 88c.@90c. for White, and 80c. for Yellow. OATS quiet at 53c.@54c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $30 50. LARD, 18½c. SEEDS steady; Clover, $7 75. WHISKY firm at $2 27@$2 27½.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866—4 o'clock P. M.

The board met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, number eighteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

J. Wilson Green, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on Monday, January fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before the board.

Very respectfully,

A. H. KEECH,
MILNER IMLAY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
EDWARD COSTELLO,
CORNELIUS FLYNN,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
CLEMENT WATTS,
BERNARD KENNEY,
JOHN STACOM,
GEORGE HETTRICK,
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
CHAS. KOSTER,
JAMES LONG,
MORRIS A. TYNG,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
HUGH O'BRIEN.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenny, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—23.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Roberts—

Petition relative to the suspension of the ferry across the East River, between the foot of Eighty-sixth-street and Astoria.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries, when appointed.

By Councilman Imlay—

Petition of Thomas Seward for a donation for damages sustained by him in consequence of an alteration in the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road.

In connection therewith Councilman Imlay presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Seward for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him in consequence of an alteration in the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments, when appointed.

By Councilman Imlay—

Petition of Jonathan Lawrence, for permission to lay a small water pipe under the pavement, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second-streets and Third and Sixth-avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Mackay—

Resolved, That the Coroners of the County of New-York be requested to advertise a description of all unknown persons on whom they hold inquests, in one or more daily newspapers, to be selected by His Honor the Mayor, and the Comptroller directed to pay for the same on presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Irwin to place a sign on the corner of Bowery and Bond-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hettrick—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Bock to place a coal box on the sidewalk, in front of his place of business, number one hundred and ninety-eight West Fortieth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Roberts—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Solomon Belais to place a sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty-four Broadway, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Costello—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the gas lamps on Tompkins Parade Ground immediately, and place others therein where necessary.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to I. W. Crossly to place a show case in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-four Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Moore to retain a stand in front of number one hundred and ninety-three West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That the name of John Bokel be made to read as William Bocket in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That section one of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a special agent in the Public Administrator's Bureau to take especial charge of the estates of the deceased soldiers" be and it is hereby amended by striking out the words "Public Administrator," and "in his bureau" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Comptroller."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenny, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—23.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Helene, of the Industrial School in Forty-second-street, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation to said institution, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William O. Toole to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifteen Worth-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Congregation of Beth Hamadrash, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two cents, with interest, as a donation, to enable said trustees to redeem the property of the said congregation from sale for taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Remonstrance of Isaac D. Bross against the building of a sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the remonstrance presented to the last Board against building a sewer in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be taken from the files, and together with the remonstrance of Isaac D. Bross presented to-day, be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(By Board of Aldermen, January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the whole subject referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

Resolved, That the name of George Bowen, on the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be amended so as to read George M. Bowen.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Wm. H. Lyons, on the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be amended so as to read Wm. W. Lyons.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That a gas main be laid and street lamps lighted, in the Second-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to assign for the use and occupation of the managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, the building in Fifty-ninth-street between Second and Third avenues, and lately used by Engine Company Number Thirty-seven, as a location for the said dispensary, in lieu of the one lately occupied by that institution, in the building known as the Infant's Home, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, the use of such building hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenny, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—23.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the North River, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to report to the Common Council forthwith what proceedings, if any, have been taken on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York to prosecute the sureties of the late Public Administrator, Robert B. Bradford, for the amount of his embezzlement of the funds under his control.

Which was referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the office of the Public Administrator.

Resolved, That the name of Thomas B. Tappan be substituted for the name of Thomas Alexander, as Commissioner of Deeds, said Alexander not being qualified.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Hugh McConnell, recently appointed as a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed so as to read Hugh G. Connell.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, Under and in pursuance of Covenant Nine of the contract made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the repairs of the street pavement, the said contract was on the twentieth day of December last declared, for cause, annulled by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and

Whereas, Certain of the laborers employed under said contract, and certain of the Inspectors appointed by said board to supervise the work under the same, have not been paid for the services rendered or labor performed by them respectively, and

Whereas, Said persons are in immediate need of said moneys for the support of themselves and their families; therefore it is

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to each of said laborers and inspectors the amount claimed by them respectively, for labor or services rendered or performed as aforesaid, provided that each claim be accompanied by an affidavit on the part of the claimant as to its correctness; such amount as may be necessary to meet said claims to be taken from the appropriation under the head of Street Repaving and Repairs, and the Comptroller to hold such claims as liens against the aforesaid contract.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the word "affidavit" the words "and such other evidence as the Comptroller may require."

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

"But nothing in this resolution contained shall authorize the said Comptroller to make any payments under such contract, excepting the claims specifically enumerated herein, and the assignments and liens executed and filed before the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, when said contract was annulled."

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolution, as amended, were then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenny, Costello, Hartman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

Resolved, That Messrs. Harriott & Schilling, number three hundred and sixty-eight Washington-street, be and they are hereby granted permission to receive and deliver goods over the sidewalk until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William J. Regan to place a stand for the sale of newspapers on the sidewalk in front of premises number one hundred and thirty-seven Hammond-street, occupied by Frederick Knubel, in accordance with the desire or permission of said Knubel as expressed in the note accompanying; said permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with apportionment of assessment in the matter of curbing, &c., Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with apportionment of assessment in the matter of curbing, &c., Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with apportionment of assessment for sewer in Forty-ninth-street, through Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform this board whether, in his opinion, the resolution of the last Common Council, appointing Commissioners of Deeds to fill the vacancies about to occur, was legal and conferred valid appointments.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department, when appointed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, Kenney, Brinkman, Koster, Green—9.

Negative—Councilmen O'Brien, Costello, Hartman, Watts, Keech, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrick, Imlay—14.

Councilman Kellogg moved that said resolution be adopted, and on that called the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, Costello, Hartman, Watts, Keech, Green, Kellogg, White, Mackay, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Thomas, Hettrich, Imlay—15.

Negative—Councilmen Flynn, Long, Stacom, Keenan, Robinson, Kenney, Brinkman, Koster—8.

Councilman Hettrick moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c.; city or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages no object. Apply at No. 287 33d-st., near 10th-av., garden in front, by note or otherwise.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY as housekeeper; is competent to take entire charge of motherless children; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. WIDOW, No. 1,123 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and economical woman in a private family as cook; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse in a private family; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; best of city reference given. Call at 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; does all kinds of family sewing; quick at the needle. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; an excellent worker; makes pastry; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good cook in a small private family; good city reference. Apply at No. 100 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Stanton-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; is willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call at No. 134 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; would wait on a lady if required. Can be seen at No. 75 West 27th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—A situation in a fancy cassimere mill as superintendent or designer by one who has filled the above positions and has a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business, with best references. Address DESIGNER, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter man a situation in a private family; will be well recommended. Address A. U., No. 241 3d-av., or Mr. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway, or Box No. 165 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A GOOD large farm on shares or to rent for a term of years; has means and sufficient help; no objection to a dairy farm. Address Box No. 12 Oaks Corners, Ontario County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man; understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver, civil and obliging; has best of reference from last place. Address J. J., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 207 Times Office, for four days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Englishman, who is not afraid of work, a situation to drive a wagon, porter or watchman; good reference. Address SHEFFIELD, Box 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom who understands his business well; the best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of city reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter, in a private family, by a single man. Address WAITER, saddler's-store, corner 12th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and reliable man (English.) Address TOMPKINS, at McNicoll's, No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener. Address GARDENER, Box No. 213 Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED, BY A business man who can and will shove goods, some desirable goods to sell on commission; would take an interest in some good business where work and capital would pay. Address P., Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

SHORT-HAND.—A SHORT-HAND WRITER, of five years' experience, desires a situation, either in or out of the city. Address SHORT-HAND. Box No. 184 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY, in the Straw Goods, Hat and Fur business, terminated by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1865. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
J. A. KINGSBURY.

JAN. 2, 1866.

Whereas, Samuel N. Kingsbury, Edwin E. Abbott, Ferdinand H. Griggs, John W. Gay, Alexander Hulett, Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs, and John A. Kingsbury, have agreed to become copartners in trade and business under the statute in relation to limited partnership; Now, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, the parties aforesaid do hereby certify

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, will be KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & COMPANY.

2. The nature of the business intended to be transacted by the partnership, is the buying, selling and trading in straw goods, millinery goods, hats, caps, furs and skins, umbrellas, parasols, and such other articles as are usually sold in such business, and also in the manufacturing of fancy furs and caps. The principal place of business being in the City and County of New-York.

3. The general partners are Samuel N. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; Edwin E. Abbott, of the City of New-York; Ferdinand H. Griggs, of Penn Yan, in the State of New-York; John W. Gay, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York; and Alexander Hulett, of Fulton, in the State of New-York. And the special partners are Daniel H. Lawrence, of the City of New-York; James M. Griggs, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; and John A. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, State of New-Jersey.

4. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, to wit;

Daniel H. Lawrence, $20,000; James M. Griggs, $20,000; John A. Kingsbury, $20,000.

5. The partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and to continue until, and terminate on, the 31st day of December, in the year 1868.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY,
EDWIN E. ABBOTT,
FERDINAND H. GRIGGS,
JOHN W. GAY,
ALEXANDER HULETT, } General Partners.
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
JOHN A. KINGSBURY, } Special Partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of WISE & RAPPAPORT, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ABRAHAM WISE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ABRAHAM WISE,
SCHULEIN RAPPAPORT,
General Partners.
G. ROSENBLATT,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between HENRY S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE R. FEARING, general partners, and GEORGE T. DALTON, special partner, under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL, and which by the terms of the certificate of its formation, (duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York,) was to terminate on the 31st December, 1867, is hereby dissolved by mutual agreement, and notice of such dissolution is hereby given.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING,
G. T. DALTON.
By H. S. FEARING, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The business of FEARING & CAMPBELL will be continued by the undersigned, under the same firm name, at No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN CONFORMITY to statute, that the firm of ANDREWS, LEET & BARRETT, composed of Wesley R. Andrews, Henry C. Leet and James M. Barrett as general partners, and Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs and John A. Kingsbury as special partners, heretofore engaged in the business of buying and selling and trading in fancy goods and Yankee notions, and such goods as are usually connected with such business in the City of New-York, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

Said Wesley R. Andrews and Henry C. Leet are authorized to settle, liquidate and wind up the business of said firm, and do all things necessary therein.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
WESLEY R. ANDREWS,
HENRY C. LEET,
JAMES M. BARRETT,
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
JOHN A. KINGSBURY. } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. & H. MESSENGER terminates this day, Thomas Messenger retiring. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THOMAS MESSENGER,
HARRY MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the style of H. MESSENGER & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm of T. H. MESSENGER, at Nos. 161 and 163 Maiden-lane.
HARRY MESSENGER,
EDWIN L. ABEL,
THOMAS H. MESSENGER,
SIDNEY LARREMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BETTS & DENSLOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. W. BETTS, E. H. DENSLOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

E. H. Denslow will continue the stock and gold business at the same location, No. 2 New-st.

The undersigned will continue in business, at the same location as heretofore, No. 2 New-st., one door from Wall. He offers his services to the importing merchants of New-York for the purchase, on commission, of gold for customs, and solicits their orders. C. W. BETTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.

Dated Jan. 1, 1866.
S. H. CONDICT, } No. 17 Nassau-st.,
BYRON SHERMAN, } New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have this day commenced a copartnership under the name of WELD, ANDREWS & LEET, in the business of buying and selling and trading in fancy goods and Yankee notions, and such goods as are usually connected with such business in the City of New-York. The business of said firm will be carried on at the store, No. 20 Murray and 23 Park-place, in continuation of the business of the late firm of Andrews, Leet & Barrett, this day by mutual consent dissolved.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DE FOREST WELD,
WESLEY R. ANDREWS,
HENRY C. LEET.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MATTIX, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned WILLIAM H. WHITTEMORE is alone authorized to pay and discharge all claims of the old firm. WILLIAM H. WHITTEMORE will also carry on the business in the same style.
WILLIAM H. WHITTEMORE,
ELMER MATTIX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and WILLIAM S. JENNINGS, one of said firm, is the sole party to settle the business thereof and sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS,
AARON D. FENTON,
JOHN M. ROMME.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRADLEY & WELTY, and will succeed to the business of the late firm of JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME, at No. 39 White-st.
EDSON BRADLEY,
WESLEY WELTY.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the iron business at No. 126 Liberty-st., under the firm of JAMES H. WHITNEY & SON.
JAMES H. WHITNEY,
ALFRED R. WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.—C. WITTY HAS REMOVED HIS carriage warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 836 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

FOR SALE—A COUPE CARRIAGE, WITH OR without harness. Inquire at No. 49 5th-av., entrance on 11th-st. A. SHAW.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT—NO. 105 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, diseases, numbers, &c.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN LAWRENCE County, Pennsylvania, within the oil region of that county. This farm contains 140 acres and is one mile from New Castle, the county-seat. The Beaver Valley and Erie and Pittsburg Railroads pass through the town, giving every outlet that can be desired. The land is nearly all cleared, is underlaid with a valuable vein of coal and iron, and limestone in abundance is found on the premises; also, a valuable stone-quarry has been opened. There is a fine large brick dwelling-house on the premises, containing 16 rooms, a frame dwelling, containing 8 rooms, 2 large barns, fine springs of never-failing water and a large bearing orchard of choice fruit. The land is under a high state of cultivation and offers unusual inducements to persons seeking a comfortable home. There are excellent schools within a half mile of the premises, and a good home market for everything raised, as there are in and around New Castle two large rolling-mills and nail-factories, one blast-furnace, a glass-works, and other manufacturing establishments, which always afford the best of home markets. Title indisputable. For particulars inquire at No. 86 Warren-st., of J. LEVEY & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 374 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $11,000.

Also, the two-story and basement house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $30,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,
will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

TO CHURCHES OR CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable church property located in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 115x100 feet 5 inches. The attention of church committees is particularly called to this property. Early possession given. For full particulars, apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

Also, for sale or exchange for desirable city property, the valuable property southwest corner of 116th-st. and 2d-av.; lot 125x100, with three-story house, stable, &c. Apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST desirable country residences on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, situated just above the Palisades, one mile from the station and Hudson River; thirty-four acres; the buildings are all new, containing the modern improvements; the mansion is two and a half stories, frame, 30x50, with piazza on two sides; cottage and two barns; altogether the most complete, healthy and charming place on the west side of the Hudson; early possession. Apply to or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house is built in the best manner, plate-glass windows, modern improvements, burglar alarm, &c. The grounds, about four acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with choice trees, shrubs and vines. There is a large brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house. The situation on Sandford-av., Flushing, is high and healthy, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to ED. F. COOKE & CO., No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, VERY DESIRABLE—700 acres of timber and woodland, and 300 acres of tillage land are offered for sale at a bargain to railroad men, lumbermen and wood dealers; this property has on it a splendid mansion, with an extensive river front, and is one of the most beautiful estates on the Hudson River. Address or apply to J. W. PARMENTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York *Courier* Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement frame house, No. 331 Bergen-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; gas and water; near Fulton, Atlantic and Flatbush-av. car routes, and within half an hour's walk of Fulton, Wall and South ferries; will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to PHILIP E. BOGERT, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Also, the two-story frame house with a large brick stable on the rear. Price, $4,000. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. Lot 24 feet 3½ inches by 100, to an alley in the rear. Ground rent $250 per annum for next eleven years, with perpetual renewals. Could be improved to produce a large rental. Apply to
MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 106 John-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 56TH-ST., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; south side of 56th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; south side of 56th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; north side of 55th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; north side of 55th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK TENANT house, No. 357 West 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for sale; price $7,000; half may remain on mortgage; house and lot are full size, and could not be built for $12,000 at present prices. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS, No. 318 West 39th-st. United States stocks taken as money.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot, on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with furniture.

For particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—The advertiser intends building on a lot 36x100, in Franklin-st., near Church, a first-class store, and wishes to lease it for a term of years to a responsible party. Address, with real name, Box 1,611 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high; basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKLYN, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont-st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 26½ feet wide; lot 30x103. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION about the 1st of March, a valuable four-story brown stone, high stoop house, between 5th and 6th avs., 47th-st., in elegant order. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A FARM of 74 acres; $3,000 one of 60 acres. Situated in Orange County; buildings good, fruit, &c. Terms easy. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON 5TH-AV., 30x125, with a right of way over the corner for stable. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAND HOTEL, CENTRAL PARK—EXtra size lot, 200 feet deep, for sale, opposite this site, and between Madison and 5th avs. Owner at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 12 to 1 only.

ILLINOIS LANDS.—TWO OR THREE QUARter sections, 160 acres each, and well located, will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—TWO LOTS on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 115th-st.; good garden. Price, $3,000; cash, $1,000.
CURRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within easy access to New-York. Also, New-York and Brooklyn properties. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS ON LONG Island and Staten Island; also houses and lots in Brooklyn, Bowronville and New-York. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2¼ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON PINE-STREET, NEAR WILliam-st., a substantial brick store, full size, suitable for any purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, IN A GOOD LOcation, two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the improvements and in good order, $4,000 each. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. corner 121st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

THE COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 8 Beach-st. Inquire of PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN CONCORD, N. H., AND AT THE WEST.—The subscriber offers for sale City Block, on the corner of Main and Warren sts. This is a well and newly built block; the location is one of the best in the city, and is paying a handsome rental. The lot on which it stands is only partially occupied, and admits of considerable improvement.

The subscriber also offers for sale six hundred acres of land in Minnesota, at Sunrise, on the line of the St. Paul and Superior Railroad, a point of good advantages in respect of water power, its means of communication, &c. The land was located ten years ago, with due reference to the circumstances of agreeable living, and it is believed combines as many of them as can well be expected. To any person desiring first-class productive real estate in one of the most beautiful and flourishing of our inland cities, or western property, situated in a country likely to be rapidly developed, this is a good opportunity. Further information in regard to either of these valuable properties can be obtained of the subscriber.
CHARLES F. LOW.
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13, 1865.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF the late Samuel Howland, Esq., located in Westchester County, about 1½ mile inland from Dobbs' Ferry Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is large and very comfortable, and has hot and cold water thoroughly distributed through it; bath, water-closets, &c. The garden is large, walks graveled and flagged with stone; flowers and shrubbery numerous and in great variety; capacious greenhouse, several grape-houses, large stables and carriage-houses; fine lawn and large old shades; a large pond filled with trout; and attached to and connected with the mansion is a farm of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation; numerous and large barns, sheds, rick, boat-houses, farmer's and gardener's houses, flouring-mill, saw-mill, and machinery of the most approved kind. Store and several dwellings on the estate for rent. The farm is fenced, and surrounded by the most substantial stone wall, and gates to each lot, making the entirety and scarcely equaled in the country. This is a fine opportunity for a gentleman wanting a place convenient to the city, with farm attached. Price $160,000. Terms easy. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres—100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of
N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 172 AND 174 MULBERRY-ST., between Broome and Grand sts., suitable for a piano-forte manufactory; one lot in Elizabeth-st., 50 feet from Canal-st.; four lots together, between Madison and Monroe sts., near Grand-st., a desirable manufacturing locality; house and lot in Baltic-st., Brooklyn; there is an alley-way to the premises suitable for a cartman or mechanic. Terms easy. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 4 Fletcher-st., 25x60 feet, with additional well-lighted office in rear; dry cellar. Inquire of WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTH WARD PROPERTY. Plot of ground, with buildings, northeast corner of James Slip and Cherry-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON LAFAYETTE-place, with possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 267 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.; price $16,000. Apply to J. ENGELHART, No. 253 West 34th-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

On Broad and New sts. and Broadway; all near Wall-st. Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG TERM—A LARGE plot of improved ground, fronting Union-square; could be easily adapted for a first-class carriage repository or furniture warehouse. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange—Two spacious offices, fully furnished for the banking and brokerage business. Possession immediate. For terms and particulars apply at the offices, No. 5 New-st., ground floor.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY, 1867, ONE OR TWO spacious floors, at $150 per week each. A liberal private table, and an exclusive elegant home for a party of high standing wishing to fully furnish. Address until February, M. D., Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, PART of a brown-stone house on 42d-st., with convenience for housekeeping, to two or three adults; rent $100 per month. Address GENTLEMAN, Box 179 Times Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 4TH-ST. Rent $2,500. Possession 1st of February.
J. K. POND, 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

OFFICE TO LET.—A LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED office, suitable for any business. Apply to WM. H. MOUNTFORT, No. 1 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 12 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege of purchase, a small paper mill, with cylinder or fourdrinier machine. Apply to or address H. A., care of Buchanan, Perkins & Goodwin, No. 43 Dey-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE, DOWN-TOWN, ONE large, well lighted room, loft or office, or suite of offices. Address by letter, immediately, H. D. BEACH, care of Munn & Co., No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a moderate-sized dwelling-house, well located, above 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., preferred. Address Box No. 1,280 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A FURNISHED house for three or four months, between 14th and 34th sts., 6th and 4th avs. Address M., Box No. 309, New-York Post-office, stating price and location.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A LARGE room, or parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, with a strictly private family, near Broadway. With particulars, address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 1,745.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE MRS. Faulkner's.) two hall bedrooms to let, with board, to gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED IN THE UPPER PART of the city, for a gentleman and his wife. The location must be first-class and the rooms—parlor and bedroom—not higher than the second story. Possession not wanted until the latter part of February. Address W., Box No. 6,771 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DEsires good plain board; below 23d-st. preferred. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, F. W. L., Box No. 266 Post-office.

$7 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE ROOMS, with board; rooms without, $3 to $5, and lodgings; watchman all night. At the DUPONT HOUSE, corner of Hudson and Laight sts.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOK NOW ready. Get the best, from official sources.
THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.
By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY,
Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c.
Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated.
"The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.*
"One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.*
"Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley." —*New-York Tribune.*
Active agents are selling 100 copies per week.
Extra inducements offered. Send for terms.
Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A CAPAble and energetic lady to act as housekeeper in a family where the lady of the house is engaged in business which occupies all her time; some party of experience, and capable of directing servants, is required. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very salable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a well established slate quarry, in an adjoining State; some practical knowledge and experience in mining; the understanding of the management of workmen, and a general capacity for the transaction of business are necessary qualifications for the situation. Address Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK, IN A STATIONER'S store, a young man having some practical knowledge of the business; he must be competent at once to make himself useful, and bring satisfactory reference for ability and integrity from his former employer. Apply to H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has an acquaintance among cash and short time buyers of woolens. Address Box No. 3,000, New-York Post-office, stating salary expected and giving references.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, one who thoroughly understands her business and is well recommended (city references.) Apply at No. 68 West 45th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; one that is a good cook; the best of references required. None other need apply to No. 12 7th-av., corner 12th st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of an infant from its birth, and who can also sew; best of references required. Call at No. 46 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS who can give satisfactory city references. Apply at No. 21 West 36th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAD 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, ABLE to copy French, in a foreign commission house. Address C. L., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 78 William-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE OU UNE femme de chambre Française. S'addresser demain (jeudi,) de 10 heures, a midi, au No. 174 East 18th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:
FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum........................$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).......$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year...............$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year........................$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. CONKLIN BROTHERS, Gymnasts. THE WHITE KNIGHTS and THE DUMB BELLE. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Eugene Eberle, Henry, James, Walsh, Newton, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore and Gardner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Vernon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7 o'clock, VIDOCQ; OR, THE THIEF-TAKER OF PARIS; HARRY BLAKE; OR, THE MAN THAT TRAVELS ON HIS MUSCLE; and THE IRISH DOCTOR. The whole company in the cast.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON and A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. W. Clarke, Wm. A. Mestayer, W. S. Higgins, T. Placide. H. Pearson, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, commencing at 1½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS and THE FLOATING BEACON. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, [illegible] and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOS INTIMES, original of "Bosom Friends."

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, commencing at 1 o'clock, Grand Matinee of Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, assisted by Mad. Fleury Urban and Mr. S. C. Campbell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, THE HAND-ALONE-BROTHERS, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; or, "SAM IN CORK."

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON reported his bill for the reorganization of the army on a peace basis. There are to be 5 regiments of artillery, 12 of cavalry, 55 of infantry. Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution for the recall of our Minister to Great Britain was brought up, and after some debate was laid on the table by 25 to 12. The bill for a military asylum for totally disabled officers and men was passed. The resolution recommending the trial of JEFF. DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY was ordered to be printed. There was considerable debate upon one or two resolutions calling for information in regard to affairs in the South. The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the bill relative to suffrage in the District of Columbia, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, making a violent speech in opposition to extending the right of voting to the colored people.

In the House, Mr. CONKLING offered several important resolutions declaring what in his opinion ought to be required in the way of guarantees from the Southern States. A brief debate ensued between Mr. CONKLING and Mr. RAYMOND upon the effect of the adoption of said resolution, whether a vote to adopt might not be construed into instructing the Committee of Fifteen to report in the same tenor. The resolutions appear to have been laid aside without action. The bill to incorporate the Mutual Protective Homestead Company was reported from the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed. The bill to revive the grade of General was reported back, but recommitted. The bill to authorize the Committee of Fifteen to send for persons and papers was adopted by a party vote, 128 to 35. On the question of the extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia, speeches were made by Messrs. JULIAN, SITGREAVES, RANDALL, KELLEY, and J. L. THOMAS, after which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was noticed to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; also for a railroad from Seneca Falls to Waterton. The bills conferring additional powers upon the Five Points House of Industry, and amending the Revised Statutes exempting the property of religious institutions from taxation, were favorably reported. The following bills were introduced: Amending the act for widening South Seventh-street, Brooklyn; to secure an equitable assessment of the lands of non-residents; authorizing the Western Union Telegraph Company to issue one million and a half of guaranteed bonds to retire the bonds issued for the purchase of the California line. The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly a message was received from the Governor in regard to the investigation of charges against public officials. Among the bills noticed were these: To incorporate the Young Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society No. 5, of the Eighteenth Ward of New-York; for the better protection of hackmen in New-York; to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police; to remove the railroad track in Thompson-street, New-York; relative to Insurance Companies in New-York; to regulate city deposits in the Broadway Bank; to fix the fees of Justices of the Peace, constables, jurors and witnesses in Justices's Courts; to define the duties of Harbor Masters in the port of New-York; relative to the repeal of chapter No. 115 of the laws of 1865, concerning pilots at Hell Gate Channel; to amend the National Guard Act; for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and other streets and avenues in New-York; relative to attachments in civil actions; for a railroad in John-street and other streets in New-York; also to authorize the construction of the New-York and Kingsbridge Railroad; to allow prisoners to testify in their own behalf. The following bills were introduced: Extending the jurisdiction of Notaries Public in New-York and Kings Counties; to incorporate the New-York Up-town Savings Bank; for a railroad from Hempstead to Jamaica. Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report the amount of money that has been paid to the canal contractors in the shape of damages, or in extra compensation, and also the amount of the awards made for damages or extra allowances, whether to canal contractors or other parties. Mr. COCHRANE moved that the Comptroller report the annual receipts and expenses of the several State Prisons, from 1842 to 1865; also, the annual cost of the State printing for the same period.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday morning has this paragraph, which contains news that has reached us from no other source: "We learn that Col. JOHN S. MOSBY was arrested, at his home in Fauquier, a few days since, by military authority, and taken to Washington and imprisoned. He is charged, we understand, with having hanged two Federal soldiers in the Valley during the war, in retaliation for the murder of some of his men. For some months Col. MOSBY has been quietly practicing law in Warrenton, demeaning himself as a good and loyal citizen of his section."

The State Military Association met at Albany yesterday. Sixty regiments were represented. President Col. F. A. CONCKLING opened the session and gave a brief statement of the objects of the association. Letters of much interest were read from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, HOOKER, DIX, BUTLER and others. The Association will be in session to-day, and this evening the annual address is to be delivered by STEWARD L. WOODFORD, Esq.

The Governor of Iowa, in his recent message, declares himself in favor of negro suffrage, and of postponing the readmission of the late rebel States until their condition and public enactments furnish satisfactory guarantees against future treason and injustice to the black population. He recommends that the question of granting suffrage to the colored persons of the State be again submitted to the people.

On the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, three cars were thrown off the track yesterday morning, near Alton Station, by a defective rail. The first car was badly broken up, but as the train was running at a low rate of speed, no one was seriously injured, though several were considerably bruised.

Orders have been issued for the release of R. B. WINDER, the Confederate Quartermaster, who has been held for many months in confinement at the Old Capitol and at Richmond, on the supposition that he was W. S. WINDER.

The first committee session for hearing parties interested in the proposed Metropolitan Health bill was held yesterday. There was no one to represent the opposition, and the session was short and not very interesting.

Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, of Macon, Ga., a native Irishman, has written a long letter in opposition to the Fenian movement, in which he urges his countrymen of the South to have nothing to do with it.

Private letters received at San Francisco state that the blockade of the ports of Chili will probably soon be abandoned, so that Spain can have her vessels to operate against Peru.

Near Poughkeepsie, yesterday noon, the 10 o'clock train from New-York was partially thrown from the track by a broken rail, but owing to the low rate of speed no one was injured.

Rev. MOSES CHASE dropped dead after reaching his church at Pascoag, R. I., on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., before he had entered upon the duties of the day.

A large warehouse at Richmond containing government tobacco and cotton was burned yesterday morning. Loss $100,000.

A large fire occurred at Bergen, sixteen miles west of Rochester, on Monday night, destroying most of the business portion of the village. Loss $30,000.

Dr. NOTT, of Union College, is failing very fast. Last week his death was looked for daily. He cannot survive many days.

LOCAL NEWS.

The adjourned inquest in the case of MARY ANN GILROY, the frozen passenger of the ship *Neptune*, was resumed yesterday before Coroner GOVER. A number of witnesses were examined, several of them being male fellow-passengers of the deceased, and their evidence bore heavily upon the ship's officers. Anxious to conclude the case yesterday the session was prolonged until 9 o'clock. After the conclusion of the testimony Deputy-Coroner BEACH read the ante-mortem examination, after which Coroner GOVER reviewed the evidence and addressed a few words to the jury, who then retired. At 10½ o'clock they rendered a verdict, in which they reprimanded Capt. PEABODY, and found Dr. HERRICK guilty of criminal neglect and incompetency, and considered his case a proper one to go before the Grand Jury. Coroner GOVER thanked the jury, and dismissed them, and discharged Capt. PEABODY. Dr. HERRICK was given in charge of a policeman, to await the action of the criminal authorities.

The examination of WM. FRANKLE, charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue cigar stamps, before United States Commissioner OSBORN, was concluded yesterday. Counsel for the defendant claimed his discharge, on the ground that it was not an offence under the law to sell counterfeit stamps. The Commissioner will decide on that point on Friday. The examination of PHILLIP HAMMELBERGER, charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue cigar stamps, was commenced yesterday.

Judge FIELD, of the Supreme Court, claims to have found a letter among his mail on Saturday night last containing an implement of the most murderous description. It was afterward exploded and found to contain eight large slugs. The envelope in which the infernal machine was incased came from California. The Judge supposes that he is indebted to some parties in that State, against whom he decided a case in litigation last Summer, for this malignant token of remembrance.

The annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen was held last evening. The annual report was read, stating that the permanent fund amounts to $100,000. Mr. P. W. ENGS was reëlected President of the association, and Messrs. ZOPHAR MILLS and A. F. OCKERHAUSEN Vice-Presidents. Mr. JONAS W. PHILLIPS was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and JOHN S. GILES Treasurer.

Mrs. SIPP, residing in Forty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, who was severely injured by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, on Saturday night, on which occasion also her three daughters were badly burned, died yesterday morning from the effects of her injuries. The three daughters are considered to be out of danger.

A very serious accident occurred to the steamboat *Plymouth Rock* yesterday morning, as she was on her way to this city. She ran ashore on a reef owing to the Captain having mistaken his reckonings. All the passengers and the freight were saved, and it is probable that the steamer may be got off should the weather continue favorable.

The Republican General Committee organized last evening by the election of THOMAS MURPHY President; CHARLES S. SPENCER and HENRY SMITH Vice-Presidents; CHARLES H. HALL and HENRY H. HUELAT Secretaries, and JOSEPH B. TAYLOR Treasurer.

A prize-fight came off at Port Jervis yesterday, between two well known pugilists—KERRIGAN and PHELAN—resulting, after eighteen rounds, in the defeat of PHELAN.

The trial of the case of JOHN H. MECABE against the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Part First, before Justice JONES and a jury. The action is brought to recover the sum of $20,000, for an alleged libelous report, published in October, 1862. The trial will be continued to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of JOHN GOODMAN for the murder of DANIEL MCDONALD occupied the day. Counsel will sum up to-day.

The second day of the Otero murder trial was occupied by Judge MORRIS' opening and the evidence of several important witnesses. The case is on to-day.

The examination of MARTIN, the hotel-burner, before Commissioner OSBORN, is set down for Saturday.

Gold closed yesterday at 139¼, as against 139⅞ on Monday. Stocks active and firmer. Money easy at 5 ℔ cent. on call. Produce and merchandise in moderate demand at unsettled prices. Freights more active.

Trade at the Live Stock Cattle market this week has been unusually dull. Beeves of all kinds have sold slowly, at 1c. ℔ lb., dressed weight, less than last week. The supply is good, and many cattle will not be sold during the week, as purchasers have not taken their usual supply. Prices have ranged from 14c. to 18c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. There has been a small number of extras this week. The trade in milch cows is not very active, and the prices remain about as last week. Veal calves are in fair demand, and the best sell for 13c.@15c. ℔ lb., live weight. Even "bobs" sell for 10c.@12c. There is a decline in prices of Sheep from last week of about 1c. ℔ lb., live weight, and sales are slow at these figures. Live hogs are selling at an advance on the prices of last week of about 1c. ℔ lb., live weight. Western corn-fed bring 11c.@13¼c. Grass or mast fed, 10¼c., live weight, and 12c., dressed.

Shall We be forced into War about Mexico.

As the previous diatribes of the *Evening Post* about Mexico meet with no response in the policy of the government or the feeling of the people, it has taken to the outrageous course of urging *fillibustering expeditions* from the United States against the Imperial Power established in Mexico. It will probably meet with more success in this direction than in any other. The government has intelligence, dignity, and a sense of responsibility. The nation, as a whole, is weary of carnage, and utterly opposed to plunging into unnecessary and frivolous war. But we have always among us a large number of adventurers, who may easily at any time be transformed into marauders and fillibusters, and who are always ready to engage in anything that promises excitement, or *loot*, or the gratification of their base passions. All that is needed to gather them around any standard and incite them to any work, reckless of the consequences, is the dissemination of such appeals as that which appeared in the *Post* of yesterday, headed "Tit for Tat," and which was preceded the day before by an article with the dignified caption of "French Flap-doodle." The latter article cried for action against MAXIMILIAN on the part of the government; but despair of ever obtaining this seems to have seized the *Post* yesterday; for in "Tit for Tat" the regular authorities were altogether ignored, and the fillibusters were directly appealed to.

On Monday the *Post* desired that our government should *order* NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN to vacate Mexico. "Nothing is plainer," we were told, "than that NAPOLEON will *get out of Mexico whenever we order him out;* he is ready to leave as soon as he knows that we are in earnest, and that his pretexts, excuses, arrangements and covert threats have no longer any force here;" and we were further warned that "the only way to deal with him is to *let him know that he must go by a certain specified day.*" On Tuesday the *Post* was not willing to wait for our government to issue these orders; but desired that everybody should at once rush down to Mexico and take part in the *melée* "on general principles." That we may not do injustice to a cotemporary which has given us not infrequent cause of late to commend its utterances upon domestic politics, we quote its own words:

"Why do not the Mexicans raise a military and naval force in the United States? We have no doubt that JUAREZ can offer inducements which will call together a formidable army of Northern and Southern men; a sufficient force, at any rate, to expel MAXIMILIAN. We do not want to fight France; but NAPOLEON has already informed the United States government that he is not responsible for MAXIMILIAN. He helps him, but that is all; let us, on the same principle, help JUAREZ. We have the same right—and while *it is not necessary that our help shall be officially given*, we have just as much right to give to our ally, the Mexican President, whatever assistance he needs, as France and Austria have to help the foreign duke who is trying to set up a despotism in Mexico, and subvert the legal and constitutional government. *We trust the Mexicans will use their opportunity. Congress will not suffer Mr. Seward to interfere with them*, for Congress is not frightened at the menaces of NAPOLEON, nor deceived by his professions. *We advise Mr. Romero to advertise for men for the Mexican army, in all parts of the country. He can doubtless offer them what will secure their services.* His country is a very rich one; the eyes of thousands of Americans are turned thither; they need only the promise of land, and the prospect of serving under some one of our popular Generals, and in such an organization as shall enable them to drive out the foreign mercenaries, to induce them to swarm to the flag of JUAREZ."

Now, to speak first of the first-mentioned proposition—that of our government *ordering* the French to evacuate Mexico. It is hard to believe that any one can fancy that such an order could or would be obeyed. The French government, which NAPOLEON represents and personifies, is the first military power of Europe. In soldiers, in the machinery of war, in the "sinews of war," and in all that constitutes military efficiency and power, France to-day has a position that was never equaled even in her own resplendent military history. She could not possibly afford to obey a menacing *order* from any Power under Heaven—even though it were but an order for her troops to decamp from Mexico "by a certain specified day." It would unquestionably be a perilous thing for the Napoleonic dynasty to get into a war with this country, for no one appreciates its giant power, its unfathomed resources and its unquenchable spirit more profoundly than we do. But for the French troops to fly before such a menace—for the French government to change its policy because of such an order, would be more perilous to NAPOLEON, and more damaging to France and her prestige, than the results of any war would be likely to be. And even could NAPOLEON himself be supposed to be willing to withdraw his troops at our peremptory command, it is quite true, as the London *Times* says, that the French nation would not permit him, under such circumstances, to do such a thing. It is unquestionable, that the intelligence and liberalism of France are opposed in principle to the Mexican expedition, and would like to see the occupation at an end; but even the intelligence and liberalism of France have all the pride of Frenchmen in their nation's reputation and position, and would be the foremost in resenting any foreign assault upon its dignity. The question would speedily cease to be a Napoleonic one, and would become a *French* question, in which all differences would be sunk, as local or partisan differences are nearly always sunk in all great and trying national contests. Even these menaces that are being foolishly uttered by irresponsible parties in this country are playing their part in uniting French opinion against us; and instead of tending to induce the military evacuation of Mexico, have a tendency to prolong indefinitely the occupation.

As for the appeals in favor of *fillibustering* on a large scale—such fillibustering we suppose as "CRAWFORD and his men" have now inaugurated upon the Rio Grande on a small scale—their wickedness cannot be two strongly characterized. To attempt thus to thwart the pacific policy of the government—to attempt thus to defeat the means adopted by the government to secure a just solution of the Mexican question—to attempt thus to contravene the national will, and to drag the nation into a great war that may otherwise never be found necessary, is most unfit work for those who have stood by the government in its days of trial, and who have been ready to offer up their all for the maintenance of constitutional authority. We have been damaged and imperiled in times past by the spirit of fillibustering. It had its full share in producing the condition of things which resulted in our late great civil war. It is far less dangerous to foreign nations or to our neighbors than it is to ourselves, to our internal security and peace. Instead of being stimulated, it should be frowned upon and repressed; for if it again kindle the flames of war, their consuming rage may end the existence of our Union.

Army Surgery of the War.

We have received from the War Department a quarto pamphlet of 166 pages, illustrated by nine lithographs and over one hundred wood cuts, which under the modest title of a "Circular from the Surgeon-General's Office, for the information of the medical officers of the army," furnishes the professional world with a survey of the materials available for the compilation of a medical and surgical history of the rebellion, in the possession of the Medical Department.

This *brochure* comprises a surgical report by Surgeon GEORGE A. OTIS, United States Volunteers, in charge of the division of surgical records of the Surgeon-General's Office, and of the surgical section of the Army Medical Museum, and a medical report by Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A., in charge of the medical records and medical department of the museum. The first gives an account of the measures adopted to collect and arrange information relating to wounds, injuries and surgical diseases, and the operations which they rendered necessary, an outline of the general statistical results attained hitherto, and a series of able discussions of particular injuries and operations. This is followed by a chapter on the organization of the medical staff in the field, and its equipment, the *personnel* and *materiel*, including a description of the means of transportation of the wounded employed during the war.

It appears that the system of classification of wounds at present employed in the Surgeon-General's office was adopted in October, 1864, and that to Sept. 30, 1865, the histories of more than *eighty thousand* wounded, and *eighteen thousand* operations, had been examined and classified, and recorded upon the registers. The classification is simple, yet sufficiently elaborate for scientific study. Gunshot injuries are separated into fractures, and wounds of cavities, joints and soft parts, and the cases belonging to each class are sub-divided according to their anatomical seat. Sabre and bayonet wounds, simple fractures and miscellaneous injuries, are considered by themselves. The remarks on the results of the statistics of operations occupy thirty-five pages of the pamphlet, and indicate that the experience of the late war has thrown much light on some of the most important questions in military surgery.

The surgical report is copiously illustrated by lithographs and wood cuts, taken from patients in hospital or from the original specimens preserved at the Army Medical Museum. The artistic execution of these illustrations is admirable, and for their minute fidelity we have the irrefragable testimony of photography.

The medical report by Dr. WOODWARD furnishes in its first portion a statistical review of the sickness and mortality of our armies from the beginning of the war to the end of June, 1863, together with observations on the etiology, pathology and treatment of the more frequent and important diseases. This is followed by an account of the medical and microscopical departments of the Army Medical Museum. Prior to the War, Dr. WOODWARD had attained a high position among American pathologists and microscopists, and he has since availed of the great opportunities afforded by the Surgeon-General's Office to prepare a pathological cabinet that illustrates the various types of camp diseases in an almost exhaustive manner. This portion of the report contains two engravings which are certainly important advances upon any similar illustrations published hitherto. One is a chromo lithograph showing with minute detail the morbid appearances of the intestine in the malarial form of typho-malarial fever; the other represents the microscopical appearances of a section of diseased intestine. The concluding portion of the report treats of hospital construction and organization.

The work is one of the utmost interest and importance, and adds another to the many evidences already in existence of the ability with which this department of our army operations during the war has been conducted, and of the very great advances made in this as in almost every other direction, upon the knowledge and practice of the world.

JURY CHALLENGES.—The privilege of jury challenges seems likely to pass into some contempt from the strained interpretation of the law which has been often adopted of late. We judge that the intention of the challenge is not so much to secure ignorant jurors as to exclude those whose prejudice for or against a prisoner, implies a *determination* to convict or release him. At present a large number of persons whose duty it is to serve on juries shirk that duty by means of a very convenient legal device, while those who are accepted are not one whit more conscientious, but simply profess themselves blind to what is going on every day.

But there is one aspect of the evil which judge and counsel do not appear to realize. In the OTERO case hundreds of men were examined as to their opinion, formed from newspapers, of the guilt of the prisoner. They generally said they believed him guilty. We should like to know whether this is not a sort of trial beforehand, and conviction by implication. The dozen of men accepted are to "judge fairly" of a matter which is decided, so to speak, for them already. As for the reports always published of murders, they are not biased. They simply record facts which are of public interest, and a juryman is no worse for being acquainted with a case before entering court. There does not seem much adroitness in rejecting men whose reading argues intelligence at least, and who profess their ability to render a just verdict, and choosing others who appear indifferent even to the popular discussion of a terrible crime. Nor is a prisoner benefitted by a quasi condemnation before his trial begins. We believe that the majority of those who were set aside would have tried the case as well and truly as if they had never seen a printed page in their lives—nay, that the very attention which they acknowledge having bestowed upon it would make them all the more anxious not to give way to prejudice. And it is certain that the plea advanced for being excused arises mostly from a desire to avoid a duty which a good citizen will cheerfully perform.

Reciprocity—How the Question Stands.

In what position does the question of reciprocity stand? What is the policy demanded by a due regard to the revenue, the capital, and the industry of the United States? What answer shall be given to the wandering diplomatists whom the provinces have sent to renew a bargain for their advantage?

Despite the chronic bitterness of our party conflicts, it is satisfactory to know that upon one vital point connected with this question our leading public men, and our leading journals of both parties, are in the main agreed. Union and Democrat, all concede that the existing one-sided arrangement shall be brought to an end. There may not be entire harmony touching the course pursued in bringing about its termination, but upon the fact that its operation was partial and unjust, and that its continuance should not be permitted, there is little or no difference of opinion. The provincial papers, we see, would fain persuade themselves that the feeling against the treaty is the product of some transient cause, and is in part the result of lobby influence. They will discover their mistake in due season. For we are persuaded that upon few subjects outside of the great constitutional issues raised by the rebellion, has public opinion pronounced a more emphatic verdict than upon this question of so-called reciprocity. Here and there may be found an individual directly or indirectly interested in some branch of provincial trade, who demurs to the judgment and pleads for its postponement if not its reversal. But the exceptions are so rare that they serve to indicate the strength of the rule.

Let us briefly recapitulate. The treaty was originally accepted by this country quite as much because of what it was supposed to imply as because of what it actually expressed. Its spirit was deemed more important than its letter. It was held to foreshadow a steady growth of commercial intercourse, and an ever-widening area of commercial enterprise. In these respects our people have been provokingly disappointed. The trade fostered by the treaty incited Canada to the adoption of projects designed to deprive our carriers of the traffic on which they calculated. Financial difficulties thence arising were made a pretext for a series of tariff charges, each more inimical to our manufacturing industry than that which preceded it. This was bad enough, but it was only the beginning of the end. The imposition of higher duties upon our exports was followed by a change in the mode of levying duties which amounted to virtual discrimination against our importers and in favor of the British trader. The same unjust principle was brought into play against our lake shipowner, in favor of English and Canadian interests. In reality, then, Canada herself abrogated the treaty years ago; her politicians trampled on its spirit and disregarded the principle which gave it life; and therefore for its continuance to the present time her people have been indebted to the generosity, the magnanimous forbearance of the United States.

Apart from the principle involved, it has become apparent that in almost every sense, the treaty, viewed from the American standpoint, has been an unmitigated failure. Under its influence, one of the best features of our trade with Canada has declined steadily, until it has almost ceased to be worth mentioning; and English trade thrives in its stead. We send little that would not be sent, with or without a treaty; we receive little that would not be received were the treaty in or out of existence; the chief difference visible consisting in the fact, that whereas our exports enter the provincial market loaded with heavy customs duties, our imports from the province come into competition with the products of our farmers and lumbermen upon terms peculiarly favorable to the foreign producer. In other words, we give a great deal for nothing. Even the yearly aggregate of trade looks much larger than it is, because Canada calculates our exports in greenbacks, while our customs valuation has gold for its basis. Sifted and tried, the whole thing carries upon its face so much that looks like humbug, that the wonder is how we have been induced to submit to it until now.

The first point to be noted is, then, that the action of Congress in reference to the treaty ought to be and is irrevocable. There should be no misunderstanding here. The action was entered upon deliberately, in full view of consequences, and by that action we are prepared to abide. The mockery of reciprocity will terminate on the 17th March, all prayers from Canada to the contrary notwithstanding. The idea of a temporary extension should be scouted as unworthy of notice. We have craved adherence to the spirit of the contract through tiresome years; now we stand upon the letter of the notice.

The course hereafter to be pursued by this country will no doubt be governed by two considerations, always important, but more important now than at any former time. We are required to protect our revenue, and incidentally to protect our industry. We do not use the term in a controversial sense, or in any relation to the abstract merit of protection or free trade as a principle. We mean simply that inasmuch as the necessities of the nation have given birth to a system of taxation which permeates everywhere, and makes itself felt alike on the farm, in the forest and in the workshop, we are bound to take care that the products of American labor shall not be exposed to unrestrained competition with foreign articles in no way tributary to the national treasury. To this extent, probably, free trader and protectionist coincide. The burdens borne by our own people must be shared, in some degree and some manner, by any other people who would come as sellers into our market. So long as the existing system of internal revenue shall last, so long we should guard American labor, howsoever employed, from unequal competition with the products of other countries.

Moreover, it will be the duty of Congress to see that the doctrine of equivalents is more fairly applied than in 1854. There must be a *quid pro quo* for everything. And there must be a more correct valuation of some of the things presented by Canada under the guise of consideration. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, for instance, may properly be treated as of only trifling value, partly on account of natural and therefore everlasting causes; partly on account of that foreign flag which for the time controls the commerce of the river.

The bonding system, too, is a lever in our hands, no longer to remain idle. It is a system which, in its relation to Canada, yield us barely nominal property. Our importers have been deprived of their portion of advantage under it. Our carriers have lost their share of the traffic. The bulk of the goods passing through this country to Canada, in bond, entering at Portland, and being carried over a foreign railway thence to Montreal. In truth, the bonding system, as at this moment used by Canada, is a contrivance for introducing into the province goods which are afterward smuggled into the United States. We furnish an instrument which is used to our detriment. The bonding system and reciprocity should, therefore, stand or fall together, so far as either applies to the neighboring province.

It is not our business now to discuss in detail the terms of our future commercial relations with the British Provinces. The general bearings of the treaty, and the general principles entering into the question, are all we have yet ventured to touch. Without essaying the functions of prophecy, or attempting to compete with the wise men from the north in the matter of diplomacy, we may suggest that the time of vague promises and plausible pledges, and the ingenious magnifying of small things into great, ends with the expiring treaty. Any further bargaining must be accompanied with guarantees at every step. This country has learned how little reliance may be placed upon the faith of provincial politicians, or covenants which depend for their efficacy only upon an honorable interpretation of the spirit that animates them. "Fast bind fast find" should be the governing maxim in our future dealings with provincial embassadors.

A New Class at the South.

The great hope, in an economical view, for the Southern States, is the gradual creation of a class corresponding to our Northern and Western farmers or freeholders. It is well known that the ruling class at the South has always been the planting class, holding large estates, while the balance to them consisted mainly of whites, who were uneducated and not well off, and who were in consequence the tools of their superiors. Slavery kept this class down in many ways, in the general ignorance it spread abroad, the degradation it carried to labor, and in the obstacles it threw in the way of cultivating small holdings profitably.

The small freeholder, if he wanted to raise cotton, must save or borrow the proceeds of two or three crops to purchase the labor he needed. A single cotton-hand was a great outlay for him. To borrow $1,500 or $2,000 is no light thing for a petty cultivator, and then to possess a property which in a moment may be afflicted by a sudden and irresistible attack of kleptomania, and take to itself wings, and thus strip its owner of everything, is a very risky investment.

It is not to be wondered at then, that a well-to-do class of small farmers hardly existed in the slave States, and that cotton was, comparatively, so little raised by them.

Emancipation is changing all this. It is dignifying labor, encouraging emigration, and removing the great burdens from small cultivators of cotton. To procure a good hand or two, instead of being obliged to raise $3,000 or $4,000, they have only to pay their $12 or $20 a month; and then if their laborer has kleptomania, or that other fearful malady described in the Southern medical books, under which the negro mysteriously sulks and breaks his tools, and disobeys every order, they have nothing to do but send him about his business and get another hand. They can afford to employ three where they used to one; and in place of producing five to fifteen bales annually, they may treble or quadruple their crop.

They will buy new lands, and enlarge their farms, and stimulated by the high prices of cotton, produce all that their means allow. Working much more economically than the large planters, they will gradually compete with and surpass them, and eventually form a *new class* at the South—the backbone class of all countries, a prosperous yeomanry or independent freeholders. Very many of them will be Northerners, or men from the free States, because all accounts show that the negroes work much more willingly for them than for their old masters, and for the reason that it will be much easier for them to learn the simple business of raising cotton than for the old planters to learn how to manage and get work out of the negroes as free laborers. In the present race for wealth at the South with cotton-producing, the immigrants from free States have the best chances, and they will use it. As they become well-off and independent, their education and character will improve, according to a well-known law, and we shall have a class corresponding to the farmers of the free States.

This process, we hear from many trustworthy sources, is already going steadily on at the South, especially in the great States, *Tennessee* and *Texas*. Probably a considerable emigration from the Northwest has been flowing into the former State; society has had more time to adapt itself to the new order of things than those further South, and the climate is more attractive to foreigners. The result is economically an unusually large crop of cotton from Tennessee this year, and an estimated yield for next year of at least 250,000 bales. But nowhere is emancipation changing society and production as in Texas. Previously to the war there was in that State a very large class of small farmers, and even some cotton-growers producing the crop with free labor. During the war there has been a vast immigration thither of farmers and of negroes; land in great quantities can be got for a merely nominal price, and labor with the multitude of blacks who have been brought hither is cheap. War has not wasted the country or disorganized labor. The planters and former slave-owners seem adapting themselves wisely to the new order of things. They pay wages fairly, and owing to the great supply of labor, can afford to be strict and exact where there is idleness or dishonesty.

A large crop of cotton has been raised there this year, and a good crop of some 200,000 bales is expected next year.

Texas will, perhaps, in a few years be next to Missouri, the most regenerated and progressive State in the South, and above all distinguished by the great requisite for a prosperous free community—a large class of small freeholders.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT KILLED.—A case tried in the Supreme Court yesterday disposed of a question which has been considered a good deal by the owners of vessels which were chartered by the government during the rebellion. It was a claim made against the owners of the steamer *Beaufort* by the parties who had loaded her and unloaded her on her arrival in this port from her various trips while in the employ of the government. There was no dispute about the amount of the work, but the owners defended on the ground that the vessel was chartered to the United States, and that it belonged to the government to pay for these services, because the charter provided that "port charges" were to be paid by the United States.

It seems that at one time this work was paid for by the government, but on further consideration the practice was changed, the Quartermaster's Department coming to the conclusion that there was nothing in these charters which made it incumbent upon the government to pay what no other charterer of vessels paid.

This case of the *Beaufort* was looked upon with some interest, as its determination, if, as was hoped, it had been against the liability of the owners of the vessel, was to be the signal for the putting forward of a good many claims against the government by owners of vessels who had paid similar claims; and if this case had established that the government, and not the owners of the vessel, was liable for this claim, it is plain to see that such claims could have been pressed with some force. But as the court held the other way, and directed a verdict against the owners of the steamer, the government has probably been saved the consideration and payment of sums amounting, as we understand, to not far from a million of dollars.

ANOTHER STATE ADDED TO THE UNION.—The inauguration of MARCUS L. WARD as Governor of New-Jersey, which event took place yesterday at Trenton, completes the necessary formalities for the restoration of that State to the Union. The people took the matter in hand last November, and very emphatically voted to return to the fold from which they had wandered as far (in opinion if not in action) as had South Carolina; they (the people) had endured enough of Vallandighamic democracy, and had listened to the lure of the Burrs and Parkers in her own borders quite too long. The anomaly of longer standing a political (as she is jokingly said to be a physical) alien had been played long enough; and when her brave soldiers, guided by the gallant KILPATRICK, got a chance at the ballot-box, they made short work of Copperheadism. It is refreshing to read Gov. WARD's manly inaugural, and we congratulate the people of that much-abused State upon their complete restoration to a healthy political position. They ought to have done better in selecting Congressmen; but that will all come right at the next election.

THE DOUBLE CIRCULARS CONCERNING COTTON.—We print on another page two private circulars signed by WM. M. NEILL of NEILL BROTHERS, and a portion of two of the regular public circulars of the house. It is quite unnecessary to say a word further—the very remarkable admissions in the circular of Dec. 30 will prove the best possible comment upon this curious, and we hope unparalleled, manner of conducting a great public business.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—At intervals only too short, Mr. THOMAS DE WALDEN maddens the community with a new play. Critics on such occasions rush from the theater in dismay. They have been known to stand bareheaded in the street imprecating this reckless dramatist, and madly cursing the destiny that made it necessary they should write about him. Others have been moved to tears, and, sadly lamenting a youth that might have been spent in acquiring a wholesome profession, have gone to their paragraphs like blessed martyrs. It is not merely that Mr. DE WALDEN is a bad dramatist. This could be forgiven. But he is *so* bad that he has become popular. Without unnecessarily referring to SHAKESPEARE or BOUCICAULT, it may almost be said that he is the Popular Dramatist of the Day. The play of the "Seven Sisters" ran for a century—by sensation we mean—and "Sam" was cut off in the flower of his youth, after a run of more than a hundred nights. The secret of this success is easily ascertained. It consists in beginning with as little as possible, and then, as occasion requires, adding to the scanty store. Mr. DE WALDEN plants the acorn, and invariably contrives to enjoy the shade of the tree.

So in the piece called the "Balloon Wedding," now playing at this pretty little theatre. If Mr. DE WALDEN should take it into his head to add a plot and some witty dialogue, it would be natural and important. He will undoubtedly do so in course of time, and the critic, recovered from his early depression and called upon to review the work anew, will frantically exclaim, "This is not It." We are cautious then in our remarks. Briefly the play is remarkable for its receptivity. At present it contains nothing. Under the circumstances, Mr. CHANFRAU does extremely well, and an Irish comedian, Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT, assists him successfully. Many other good people are on the stage, but the why and the wherefore of their being there are alike unknown to us. The magic fountain does not appear in the piece, but a pretty pyrotechnic shower brings down the curtain.

People would gape themselves to death but for the HANLON BROTHERS, who give a superb exhibition of their skill as gymnasts; chatting cheerily the while, and rounding everything off with grace and agility.

There will be an afternoon performance here to-day, commencing at 1:30 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.—The first of the Booth matinées will be given here to-day, when the tragedian appears as *Rolla*, in SHERIDAN's drama of "Pizarro." The indications are that these acceptable entertainments will speedily become the most popular and fashionable in the city. Mr. BOOTH will not play to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WEHLI, the pianist, will give his first matinée at this establishment to-day, playing many of his most popular productions. He will be assisted by Mlle. FLEURY URBAN and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

HELEN WESTERN AT THE ACADEMY.—This exceedingly demonstrative and peculiarly fascinating actress appears for one night only at the Brooklyn Academy in two of her most extravagant parts. The house will doubtless be, as it should be, crowded.

A Musical Treat in Orange.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening the citizens of Orange will enjoy a treat not often vouchsafed to the residents of our provincial towns. Messrs. MASON & THOMAS will then give at Library Hall one of their delightful soirées of chamber music. The executants will be Wm. Mason, piano; Theo. Thomas, violin; J. Mosenthal, violin; G. Matzka, viola; F. Bergner, violoncello. The Orange Library Association has secured for the people of Orange the opportunity of hearing these distinguished artists, and the management certainly deserves great credit for its enterprise.

FROM ALBANY.

First Hearing in Committee of the Metropolitan Health Bill—Nobody Appears in Opposition—A few Slight Amendments Made—Soiree at the Residence of Speaker Tremain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs held a meeting this evening to consider the Metropolitan Health Bill, at which the members of the House Committee on Public Health were present by invitation.

It had been announced that the meeting was for the purpose of allowing the opponents of the bill to be heard; but, to the surprise of the audience, nobody appeared to dispute the propriety of this righteous measure of municipal reform.

Messrs. D. B. EATON and GEO. BLISS, Jr., representing a committee of citizens of New-York City, appointed in November last, were present, and both gentlemen addressed the committee at some length in explanation and support of the bill. Some unimportant amendments were made. Mr. GOODRICH, member of Assembly from Kings County, addressed the committee, urging the importance of putting one homoeopathic physician on the Health Commission. SINCLAIR TOUSEY sent in a letter making objections to certain parts of the bill, which objections were answered by Mr. BLISS.

It is impossible to say when the bill will be reported to the Senate, but it will be as soon as Senator ANDREWS, the able Chairman of the committee, can get it perfected.

Speaker TREMAIN is holding a brilliant reception to-night at his residence on State-street, which is largely attended by members of the Legislature, officers, reporters, &c. PERSIMMON.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Report Against Fees of Justices—Amending the Police Laws, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1866.

The Legislature is jogging—very slowly—on. Proceedings for the most part are stale, flat and unprofitable.

In the House this morning the Committee of Internal Affairs of Town and Counties reported adversely to the bill increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace in Kings County. The report was agreed to, but subsequently recommended, on motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, and recommitted. So there is still a chance for the Kings County justices.

In the Senate, Mr. LA BAU advocated a bill to limit the fees of Justices in Richmond County. The Senator said the county was at the mercy of a set of Justices and constables who piled up the most enormous and fraudulent bills, often reporting suits between fictitious parties to put money in their pockets. Constables had bills against the county of over two thousand dollars in a single year. Judging from the different positions assumed by their representatives, it were natural to conclude that there is some difference between Justices of the Heace in Kings and Richmond Counties.

The Senate has ordered to a third reading a bill amendatory of the Metropolitan Police Act, which provides for the appointment of a corps of patrolmen in Richmond County, and also allows Justices in Kings County to hold court on Sundays, for the purpose of admitting to bail such unfortunate persons as may happen to be arrested Saturday night. The bill originally conferred the same power on the Justices of Richmond County; but Richmond was stricken out on motion of Mr. LABARR, who stoutly argued against giving the power of admitting to bail to magistrates who owed their official existence to the very rowdies that were brought before them.

The State Military Association is in session here—so some of the members affirm—for the purpose of influencing the Legislature in the matter of appropriations for the militia. There will be a great effort to reduce these appropriations on the part of many members. Last year the Committee of Ways and Means allowed $200,000 to the militia, but the House increased the sum to $750,000. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. LOW gave notice of a bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, allowing towns to take stock, exempting the company from taxation for a certain time, and authorizing the Commissioners of highways to grant the right of way.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. BARRETT—Conferring additional powers upon the Five Points House of Industry.

Amending the Revised Statutes exempting the property of religious institutions from taxation.

By Mr. ANDREWS—Providing for the erection of a new academy in Utica.

To amend the charter of Mohawk.

Authorizing Oswego to borrow $19,000 to pay certain judgments. Passed.

Mr. FOLGER noticed a bill for a railroad from Seneca Falls to Waterloo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—Amending the act for widening South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SESSIONS—To secure an equitable assessment of the lands of non-residents.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—Authorizing the Western Union Telegraph Company to issue one million and a half of guaranteed bonds to retire the bonds issued for the purchase of the California line.

By Mr. BENNETT—To increase the salary of JOHN McMANUS, Assessor of Buffalo.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the appointment of Assistant District-Attorney in Niagara County.

Authorizing the Common Council of Rochester to borrow $18,000 to purchase grounds for an armory.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the Metropolitan Police Act.

Extending the time for paying in the capital stock of the Flatbush Gas Company.

Limiting the annual compensation of Justices and Constables in Richmond County to $300 per annum.

Providing for a new academy in Utica. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

GEO. S. HASTINGS, Esq., private Secretary of the Governor, presented the following message from His Excellency:

To the Assembly:

Since your last session, charges against certain officers of the municipality of New-York have been presented to me for my action as the Executive. Under the provisions of section 20, chapter 446, of the laws of 1857, and section 1, chapter 68, of the laws of 1863, I entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by the provisions of said acts, with the full conviction that while no public officer should be irresponsible or free from all proper checks against excesses of authority, neither should the penalty of the law be enforced except upon clear and well established proof of malversation in office. Fully impressed with these considerations and a sense of the magnitude and delicacy of the trust, I have proceeded with the investigation of such charges. In the progress of such examination of voluminous documentary testimony and a large number of witnesses, and which will occupy more time than I am able in the proper discharge of my official duties to bestow, I have not availed myself of the authority, given me by law, to direct the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York to conduct the inquiry into the truth of the charges made, as the discharge of the necessary duties devolving upon that officer must absorb his entire time and attention.

I, therefore, respectfully submit the subject for your consideration, to the end, if it meets with your approbation, that in the cases now before me, and in all cases arising under the provisions of the acts herein referred to, authority may be conferred upon the Executive to appoint one or more commissioners, who shall, under his direction, conduct the inquiry into the truth of the charges made, with such power to take testimony and enforce the attendance of witnesses as may be necessary, or the enactment of amendments to the existing law as your wisdom and experience may devise.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

By Mr. TUCKER—To incorporate the Young Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society No. 5, of the Eighteenth Ward of New-York.

By Mr. CURTIS—For the better protection of hackmen in New-York.

Also to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police.

Also to remove the railroad track in Thompson-street, New-York.

Also relative to Insurance Companies in New-York.

Also to regulate city deposits in the Broadway Bank.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—Making appropriations for the maintenance of the canals.

By Mr. J. G. GRAHAM—To amend the Banking Department Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUCKMAN—Extending the jurisdiction of Notaries Public in New-York and Kings Counties.

By Mr. SELDEN—To confirm certain proceedings of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

By Mr. LEVINGER—To incorporate the New-York Up-Town Savings Bank.

By Mr. DOWNING—For a railroad from Hampstead to Jamaica.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—That all resolutions which have been or shall be offered on national affairs be referred to the Committee on Federal relations. Laid on the table.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—That the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report to this House the amount of money that has been paid to the canal contractors in the shape of damages, or in extra compensation over and above the original contract price, and the persons to whom paid, and the amount paid to each, and also the amount of all the awards made by the Canal Board and the Contracting Board for damages or extra allowances, whether to canal contractors or other parties, the report to embrace all allowances from March, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1865. Adopted.

By Mr. COCHRANE—That the Comptroller report to this House the annual receipts and expenses of the several State Prisons from 1842 to 1865, inclusive; also the annual cost of the State printing for the same period, showing the items as far as they can be given of extras paid the last year. Adopted.

NOTICES.

By Mr. BIDDECOM—To fix the fees of Justices of the Peace, constables, jurors and witnesses in Justice's Courts.

By Mr. OAKEY—To define the duties of harbor masters in the port of New-York.

Also, relative to the repeal of chapter 115 of the laws of 1865, concerning pilots at Hell Gate channel.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—To amend the National Guard Act.

By Mr. BEEKMAN—For a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. SELDEN—Relative to attachments in civil actions.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—For a railroad in John-street and other streets in New-York; also to authorize the construction of the New-York and Kingsbridge Railroad.

By Mr. LEVINGER—To allow prisoners to testify in their own behalf. Adjourned.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 17, is Nos. 102½, 103, 104, 104½, 105, 106, 107, 108. There will be no further calendar this term.

THE NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Meeting of the State Military Association—Letter From Major-Gen. Sherman.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The State Military Association met at the City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. About 70 members were present, who represented 60 regiments located in nearly every section of the State.

The President, Col. F. A. CONKLING, in the chair, referred to the present condition of the country as favorable to the more complete organization of the National Guard, and hoped the deliberations of the association would tend to promote that end.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the Governor and State officers and Mayor and Common Council to attend the annual meeting to-morrow evening in the Assembly Chamber.

Letters were read from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, DIX, BUTLER, CULLOM and HOOKER, giving reasons why they could not be present. Gens. WOOL and ROBINSON accepted invitations to attend. Gen. SHERMAN's letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9, 1866.

It is impossible for me to come to Albany on the occasion referred to. But I do heartily approve the object, and wish you eminent success.

Now is the appointed time, if ever, in our history, to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation. Now it can claim all the honors gained by the State volunteers, with their experience in organization, equipment and drill. I hope you in the great State of New-York will devise some good system for the militia of the State, and so represent it that other States will follow the example, and make it uniform throughout. Service in the militia during peace should be made attractive and honorable, so that the organization may be immediately available in war, until Congress has time to provide national troops for the emergency.

Again, wishing you all possible success, I am your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subjects embraced in Senator WILSON's bill now before that body.

An invitation to visit the Bureau of Military Record was received and accepted.

The association then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The annual address before the association will be delivered by STEWART L. WOODFORD in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow evening.

IOWA.

Inauguration of Gov. Stone—Approves the President's Policy—Favors Negro Suffrage—Opposes the Immediate Readmission of the States Lately in Rebellion—Recommends an Amendment to the State Constitution.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Gov. STONE, of Iowa, was inaugurated for his second term on Thursday.

Referring to the President's reconstruction policy he says:

"While I could have desired him to go further than he has, I cannot withhold my cordial approval of the acts he has already done in the exercise of his constitutional powers. I would counsel my fellow-citizens to sustain him while performing his duties within the limits thus defined, with generous confidence and cheerful support."

On the subject of negro suffrage he speaks very emphatically. He says that universal freedom and political equality must be defined as the cardinal principles upon which this government shall hereafter exist. Let us have the courage to maintain that inasmuch as four millions of bondmen became free by the immutable fiat of the American people, they shall be endowed with the measures necessary to defend that freedom against all who may attempt to abridge it.

Hereafter the political power of the late insurgent States must be exercised either by loyal citizens or traitors, or by both conjointly, as prejudice may dictate.

But sound policy can never sanction the disfranchisement of four millions of tried people, whose loyal bayonets would constitute them an army of occupation to the government in the South.

The Governor opposes the immediate readmission of the States lately in insurrection back again into the Union. He says that to expect a permanent or satisfactory adjustment of the Union, with the Southern States still adhering to the pernicious doctrine of State sovereignty, would, in his judgment, be the suicide of hope, and to shield the country from the inevitable calamities of hasty restoration, the refractory States should be kept out of the Union until political guarantees are received that their inhabitants have abandoned their offensive theories, and their epidemics of treason are permanently abated.

He recommends an amendment to the Constitution of Iowa, striking out the word "white" from the article on suffrage, in order that this much agitated question may be submitted to the people for their ultimate and final decision.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Discharge of all Employes who have been in Rebel Service—Precautions Against the Rescue of Jeff. Davis—Steamtug Burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 15.

Orders were received yesterday from the War Department to discharge all employes in the various government departments in this district who had been in any way connected with the rebel service. In accordance with these instructions the Commanding General immediately dismissed all such—about 25 in number—giving them short notice to leave the place.

The agent of the National Express Company was also sent away for the above reason.

This order was undoubtedly caused by the rumor that an organization was being formed to rescue JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Armed picket boats are on duty constantly to examine all vessels arriving in this harbor.

The bark *Anna Sherwood*, from Leghorn for New-York, put in here for shelter. The steamtug *Thomas Foulkes* was burnt yesterday at Claremount, on the James River.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Schooners *Sarah Cullen*, *L. B. Boyle* and *Ada H. Jayne*, bound to New-York, have arrived here in distress; also, the bark *Chanticleer*, Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Arrived schooner *S. H. Harp*, WITNEY & LONG, from New-York.

VIRGINIA.

Presidency of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—The Late Affray—Extensive Fire.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The State Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that JOHN S. BARBOUR was legally elected President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The late rencontre at the Spottswood House will be investigated in the Mayor's Court to-morrow.

GRANT's Warehouse, near Barrow-street, containing a large quantity of cotton, tobacco and other articles, held by the agent of the Treasury Department, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000.

WINTER SPORTS.

Grand Scrub Race of Ice-Boats—The Minnehaha Victorious—Great Speed—One Ice-Boat Immerged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The entire ice-boat fleet belonging to this city engaged in a grand scrub race up the Hudson River yesterday. The ice was in excellent condition, and the distance sailed was four miles and return. The *Minnehaha*, owned by Mr. T. V. JOHNSTON, took the lead and kept it, accomplishing the eight miles in ten minutes.

A novel feature of the day's sport was the arrival of an iceboat from Athens and another from Newburgh, the former coming fifty miles and the latter ten.

During the day the iceboat *Icicle* was struck by a flaw of wind and driven into the ferry track, the steersman making a narrow escape from drowning.

Railroad Accident near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

As the passenger train due here at 1 P. M. from New-York on the Hudson River Railroad, reached a point a short distance below this city this morning, it ran on a broken rail, one of the cars containing a number of passengers being thrown from the track. Had the train been going at a high rate of speed the result would have been serious. As it was, no one was injured.

TEXAS.

Order to Muster Out all Colored Troops.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

An order was received here to muster out all the colored troops in the State, but was subsequently revoked.

The amount received by the United States for cotton licenses and taxes in Galveston during the last four months was nearly $631,000.

The Richmond Bobadil in Durance.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 15.

A warrant is out to-night for POLLARD, issued on an affidavit from BROOKS, given to-day at the instigation of prominent officials and citizens who desire to meet the question of security of life.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The case of the Commonwealth against H. R. POLLARD, for attempted murder of E. P. BROOKS, NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, was called this noon at the Mayor's Court, and postponed until to-morrow, the witnesses in POLLARD's behalf not having been subpenaed.

In reference to the letter of POLLARD in this morning's *Chronicle*, calling attention to the Richmond *Republic's* versions of the fray as the correct one, it is but just to state that it was written by WALKER, of that paper, a personal friend of POLLARD, who, on leaving the hotel on the day in question, immediately entered the office of the *Republic*.

The pending trial will confirm the correctness of the special dispatches.

Fires.

CATASAUQUA, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The machine-shop of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company was destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is not so great as at first anticipated. Considerable machinery and valuable tools were materially injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A fire last night at Bergen, N. Y., destroyed fourteen buildings. No particulars yet received.

A high wind and snow storm prevail here.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The business portion of the village of Bergen, Genesee County, sixteen miles west of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Two dry goods stores, a grain warehouse, hotel, church, harness shop, hardware store and clothing store were burned. Loss $30,000.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A rumor is in circulation here that arrangements have been made at Washington for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty beyond March, for the purpose of securing more mature consideration of the subject.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

An Englishman on the Political Sayings and Doings in Washington.

From the New-York Correspondent of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1865.

The extreme course taken by the New-England members at the very opening of the session has so taken by surprise the conservative section of the Republican party that it has been thrown into some confusion, and it will probably not be until after the Christmas recess that it reforms itself into a powerful organization. The present position of parties is curious in all respects. The Democrats, always weak in the present Congress, have now only a sufficient force left to protest against measures which they cannot overthrow. They are, however, unanimous, or nearly so, for admitting the Southern members to both Houses of Congress without delay, and doubtless they would derive an accession of strength if this end could be accomplished. The radical section of the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate, and Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS in the House of Representatives, are compact, energetic, and determined; and, whatever may be thought of their principles out of doors, they are resolved to contend for them in Congress under any circumstances, and to the last. They are unwilling to readmit the South into the Union until it has made provision of lands for the negro, and given him the privilege of the elective franchise. Mr. SUMNER yesterday, in the Senate, brought forward a resolution for confirming to the negroes the title of certain lands granted to them, as a temporary measure of relief, by a field order of Gen. SHERMAN's—those lands embracing the sea islands, the rice-fields along the rivers thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering on St. John's River, Florida. And in the House of Representatives Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a series of resolutions, which, because of the additional light they throw upon the opinions of the radicals, are important enough to quote:

"1. That the United States, as conquerors in war, now have the political power of the States recently in rebellion.

2. That, until action by Congress, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has authority to organize and maintain government within said States.

3. That the said States are not entitled to take part in the government of the United States until Congress shall, on such terms as it may prescribe, confer upon them the power to act.

4. That, disclaiming all desire to impose hostile or burdensome conditions, and mindful only of irreversible guarantee against future dissension or secession, and of plighted faith to all who have aided in the overthrow of the rebellion, we declare it to be our indisputable condition for the recognition of said States that their constitutions should secure to all the inhabitants thereof equal rights before the law, without distinction of color or race."

The third division of parties is made up of the conservative portion of the Republicans, the leader of which in the House of Representatives is Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, and upon him the expectations of the country are greatly fixed at this moment. He is known to be a cautious and an able man, and it is also known that he recognizes the impossibility of denying to the South, for any length of time, their fair right to be represented in Congress. Yet Mr. RAYMOND was one of those who in a caucus voted for bringing Mr. SUMNER's stringent resolution before the House. In truth, the Republican party were united on this motion, and to explain how this arose will further tend to make clear the present attitude of conflicting parties.

The "caucus" is an instrument of party warfare which has been growing more and more into use of late years. Originally it meant little more than the preliminary meeting of Conservatives or Liberals which is held at the opening of the English session at the houses of their respective leaders, but it is now a distinct but unrecognized part of the governing power of the country. The whole business of this land is at present in caucus. There have been no debates in either House, because every question that has arisen has been previously discussed and agreed upon in caucus. The proceedings are thus arranged: before the opening of the session each party meet and elect a chairman to preside over every caucus which is called throughout that session. At the request of any five members of the party he is to call a caucus, and the meeting takes place in the House of Representatives, Senators meeting together in the Senate chamber. The deliberations go on with closed doors, and only a meagre account of the result of them is furnished to the public papers. Thus a system of secret legislation has sprung up, greatly to the dissatisfaction of some of the principal men in Congress, who begin to see that it is not good for a certain class of politicians to meet and decide upon important measures without the wholesome check of public opinion being exercised over them. It is true that the caucus cannot make laws, but when it has decided upon a particular course it has the power to follow it out, and the public do not learn what motives led it to adopt it. For the sake of avoiding strife and divisions in the party all the members of it usually attend the caucus, and the weaker section avoids, if possible, a collision with the stronger. This is another evil of the principle of secret discussion, for, if it were made public, the minority might often obtain such support from without as would enable it to make a successful struggle for its principles. But the reproach of causing schism in the organization, the feelings of loyalty to party and the leaders of it, being much stronger and more binding here than in England, constantly induces the ablest men to agree to resolutions of which they do not approve, in the hope that when they come before the House an opportunity will arise, or some accident occur, to defeat them. And thus it happened that the conservative section of the Republican party did not attack Mr. SUMNER's resolution at the first caucus of the session. They did not wish to begin the campaign with scattered forces and with notorious disaffection in their ranks.

The lapse, however, of a single week has sufficed to convince these gentlemen that if they submit to the dominion of the radicals the entire party is ruined beyond present remedy. They perceive that there are probabilities of danger in admitting the Southern members back—the danger of having the public debt repudiated for instance—but that these probabilities are cast into the shade by the certain and inevitable danger of keeping them out. For four years the armies of the North have been fighting to bring the South back into the Union, and now Congress is to decide that it does not belong to it. Every prudent man is unwilling to exasperate the South and deepen the bitterness which unquestionably exists there toward the North by rejecting its representatives with insult. It needed not Mr. ELIOT's Massachusetts resolutions to convince the Southern States that the North, "as conquerors in war, now have the pollitical power of the States recently in rebellion." They have abundant evidence of that in the existence of State governments which are not of their own appointing, in their constant liability to arrest and the loss of their civil rights, in the presence of negro soldiers, and a hundred other incidents and surroundings of their daily life. The moderate, or "conservative" Republicans are sensible of all this, and they share the opinion of the President that the South can only be brought back in spirit as well as in name by treating it with fairness, and even with a generous allowance. The President is very firm on this subject, and quite unmoved by the extravagant demonstrations of the radicals. This fact, and the belief that the mass of the people are of the same mind, fortify the conservative Republicans in their design to put some sort of bridle upon their unruly brethren. There will probably be no very decided action taken until after the Christmas recess, but enough will be done to show that the spirit of the caucus held the week before last is not to be allowed to carry everything before it.

Of the first movements toward a reaction I should be able to give you an account if this mail closed a few hours later, for this afternoon, in each House, the conservative Republicans will give a public indication of their true state of feeling. Yesterday a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held, and it was decided to modify Mr. SUMNER's resolution for referring the claims of the Southern members to a committee of fifteen, so far as to give that committee power only to investigate the credentials of the members presenting themselves, and not, as Mr. SUMNER wished, to allow them to settle whether or not the South has a right to be represented. With the sting thus extracted, Mr. SUMNER's caucus resolution will be brought before the Senate to-day, and it is not improbable that a discussion will arise upon it. At the same time Mr. RAYMOND will introduce into the House of Representatives a resolution designed to admit the members for Tennessee without further delay. The exclusion of these particular members is regarded by the President as a blow aimed at himself, for if Tennessee is out of the Union, a leading man of Tennessee has no right to be President of the United States. The session before last the Tennessee members took their seats, but owing to divisions in the State last session no members were sent to Congress. Now they present themselves again, and are shut out by order of the New-England party—for that is the actual state of affairs. It is quite uncertain whether the introduction of the altered resolution in the Senate, on Mr. RAYMOND's motion in the other House, will produce the outbreak which must eventually arise, but in any event the warning will have been given to the radicals that they cannot carry the day without a struggle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SOUND STEAMER ASHORE.

Serious Accident to the Steamer Plymouth Rock—The Passengers all Safe—The Vessel Stranded on Greenwich Beach.

A very serious accident occurred to the Stonington steamboat *Plymouth Rock* at an early hour yesterday morning, when on her way from Stonington to this city. It appears that the steamer left Stonington at 10 o'clock on Monday night, having on board 160 cabin passengers and 40 in the steerage, some of the latter having been but recently rescued from the ship *Gratitude*. About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Captain lost his reckoning, having been misled by lights, and the vessel went ashore on the reef of Shipau Point. As she was found to be making water very fast the Captain put her ashore on the west side of the Greenwich beach at about 4:30 o'clock. Most of the passengers remained on board till 12 o'clock yesterday, at which time they were landed, and took the raidroad at Stamford for this city. A number remained on board. After the accident the Captain behaved with perfect coolness, and exerted himself to the utmost to save the vessel, the passengers and the freight. Fortunately no person was hurt, and up to the time of our informant leaving yesterday, the freight was all in good condition. The vessel was so badly injured that the water broke through about forty feet of the main deck and was rising to the boiler fires. If the weather continues in the least degree favorable the hope is entertained that the steamer will be got off, but if it should turn out stormy she will inevitably go to pieces.

Previous to the passengers leaving at noon yesterday, they held a meeting which was presided over by Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, and adopted a series of resolutions complimentary to the Captain for the manner in which he exerted himself, and the coolness which he manifested in presence of the threatened calamity; also, expressive of their gratitude to Divine Providence for his goodness evidenced to them in the fact of their safety amid imminent peril.

SINGULAR DELUSION.

An Old Lady Believes She is Robbed by Spirits—The Spirits Proved to be "Solid Flesh."

An old lady, named ELIZA J. CUTLER, who with her husband had accumulated a large amount of property in the fruit business, in Fulton Market, some years ago, and retired to private life in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, has been recently victimized to the extent of about $1,500, under extraordinary circumstances.

After Mrs. CUTLER retired from business she purchased a house in South Fifth-street and furnished it in superior style. About this time she became acquainted with some spiritualists, in due course became a medium herself, and frequent *seances* were held in her elegant parlors. But while the hospitable lady was entertaining her guests with revelations of the spirit world, some of them, it would appear, were worldly-minded enough to despoil her of her earthly possessions, and money in large quantities, elegant furniture and valuable pictures—even the carpets on her stairs—disappeared most mysteriously. Mrs. CUTLER made no complaint about this state of affairs, believing, as she says, that the spirits needed her property for the time, and would finally return it. This state of affairs continued until Mrs. CUTLER became reduced from affluence to poverty. Recently the police got information of this state of things from a son of Mrs. CUTLER, who had been convicted of larceny and sent to the Penitentiary. He stated that two men, named RILEY and GALBRAITH, had a large quantity of the missing furniture. Capt. WOGLOM detailed two officers to work up the case, and they found the articles, as described, in the possession of these men, who stated that they had purchased them. They were then arrested on charges of receiving stolen goods, and the furniture was removed to the station-house. Yesterday THOMAS RILEY, who resides at No. 300 South Fifth-street, was arraigned before Justice DAILEY on the above charge.

Mrs. Cutler was the only witness examined, and testified as follows: I reside in South Fifth-street; I am a widow; I took out letters of administration on my husband's estate; my house has been silently robbed the past eleven years; a watch stolen cost $75; an emerald ring stolen was worth $40; a large quantity of wearing apparel also disappeared.

Cross-examined—I reside at No. 283 South Fifth-street, in my own house; my house was pilfered while I was absent with my son in Fulton Market; my boy's name is Joseph McClellan Cutler; he is 17 years of age; when he was 15 he weighed nearly three hundred pounds; he is now in the Penitentiary; he was sent there for larceny; I never saw any property taken from my house; I never dreamed that my son took any of the property; my husband died five years ago; since that time my son and myself have resided alone; I have lost $700 in money during the last two years, and was superstitious enough to believe that it would come back again; my stair carpets were stolen within the last two months; they robbed me and left me without a penny in the house; they left me to starve; among the articles taken were hearth-rugs, mantel ornaments and vases, a marble-top table, a mahogany rocker, a tete-a-tete, several pictures, twenty-five bed quilts, four feather beds, a silk dress and a mahogany bureau filled with my dear dead daughter's clothes.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next. Mrs. CUTLER stated in a private conversation that spirits visited her while in bed and put chloroform to her nose. She is evidently one of those weak-minded women who are sought after by the unscrupulous for their own selfish purposes.

PUGILISM.

The Fight between Kerrigan and Phelan—Kerrigan Victorious.

JAMES KERRIGAN and THOMAS PHELAN fought yesterday in the prize ring, for a stake of $500 a side. The admirers of these debased and brutal exhibitions left this city on Monday afternoon and evening by the Erie cars for Port Jervis, near which place and on the same spot of ground where DUNN and DAVIS fought last Summer, KERRIGAN and PHELAN fought yesterday. On Monday night the anxious crowd reached Port Jervis during a snow-storm, and quickly besieged the hotels for sleeping apartments. They were a motley crowd, but for such people conducted themselves in a tolerably decent manner.

Much time was wasted yesterday morning, as the ropes and stakes had been seized by the Sheriff and others had to be procured. PHELAN had to escape from the officers, and walk four or five miles up the Delaware, and cross in a boat, from which he was taken to the ring in a carriage.

When everything was ready, much delay ensued in choosing a referee, and when that was completed neither man was on the ground. About 3 o'clock P. M. the sun shone out, and the men soon appeared. PHELAN was evidently more fit for a sick bed than a pugilistic encounter, having been laboring under fever and cough for the past twenty days. KERRIGAN was in good condition, and showed a wonderful amount of muscle and sinew.

At 2:30 the men and seconds shook hands, and after stepping back to their corners, at once met each other in the centre of the ring and commenced hostilities. PHELAN was artistic and graceful in his position and motions, while KERRIGAN presented the appearance of a pocket hercules, with but little of the spring and style of his opponent, but at the same time a formidable opponent for a man in PHELAN's condition. PHELAN led off but missed, and KERRIGAN at once rushed to a close and threw PHELAN heavily. The second round was similar to the first, ending in PHELAN being thrown, but he had drawn blood from KERRIGAN's lip. The others were similar, PHELAN being weak and unable to stand the rushes of JIM, and was thrown nearly every time, sometimes heavily, but neither men punished much by blows. KERRIGAN planted on the body, and PHELAN hit with very slight effect on JIM's head and neck. The fight lasted 18 rounds, and the sponge was thrown up on PHELAN's part in 29 minutes, as it was useless to prolong the fight on his side.

Some little excitement was caused by the upsetting of a circus-wagon, containing a number of reporters and eight or ten sporting men; the body of the wagon being thrown from the wheels, and its human contents left sprawling in the snow. No one was much hurt, although they were piled up some six or eight thick.

A special train was put on, which reached Jersey City about 11 o'clock last night, and no arrests were made.

Annual Meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

The Exempt Firemen's Association of the old volunteer department of this City, held their twenty-fourth annual meeting last evening at Firemen's Hall. The room was well filled with the leading members of the Volunteer Department of the City of New-York.

PHILIP W. ENGS, Esq., President of the Association, was called to the chair, and stated that the law intended for the future government of the association now under consideration before the State Legislature, had been referred to a select committee.

Mr. JAMES N. PHILLIPS, President of the Board of Trustees, presented the sixty-seventh annual report of the trustees. The report stated that there is a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the department amounting to $588 85. Since that time there has been paid to the treasurer the sum of $54,882 38, making in the aggregate the total amount of $55,451 23. In the above amount there were received for bonds and mortgages canceled $13,606, and $500 for government securities, also $10,600 borrowed on the credit of the department, for the payment of various donations and pensions. The disbursements for the same period have amounted to $54,364 48, of which $14,100 have been reinvested, making the total net amount expended the sum of $40,264 48, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the fund, $497 90. The permanent fund is the same as last report—$100,000—invested as follows: $73,400 in bonds and mortgages, $26,350 in government securities, and $250 in Manhattan Bank stock. The principal sources of revenue have been from the agents of foreign insurance companies, initiation fees, Firemen's Ball Committee, and the annual donation of the Common Council. The Fuel Committee have expended the sum of $7,564 50. The School Committee have expended the sum of $1,653 for shoes.

The following constitutes the permanent fund:

Five shares Manhattan Bank stock	$250
Invested in United States government bonds	25,450
Loaned on bond and mortgage, including trust funds	74,300
Total (trust funds, $3,100)	$100,000

The Treasurer of the funds of the association, Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, made his report, as follows:

Receipts	$303 63
Expenditures	202 99
Receipts over expenditures	$100 64
Previous fund	2,310 43
Present fund	$2,411 07

The roll of newly elected members was then read by the Secretary, and several other names were added.

On motion the amount of initiation was raised from $1 to $5, and the annual dues were raised from $1 to $2.

The balloting for the Board of Officers of the association for the ensuing year was then gone through with, resulting as follows:

P. W. Engs, President; Zophar Mills and A. F. Ockershausen, Vice-Presidents; G. W. Wheeler, Recording Secretary; Francis Hazardson, Financial Secretary, and Joseph M. Price, Treasurer. Board of Trustees: John J. Gorman, Secretary; John S. Giles, Treasurer, and Jonas N. Phillips, President.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Annual Election of Officers.

The Republican General Committee met at their headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, Wm. R. STEWART, Chairman pro tem., and CHARLES H. HALL and CHARLES S. STRONG, Secretaries pro tem.

The committee was duly organized by the election of the following officers: President, THOMAS MURPHY; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Spencer and Henry Smith; Secretaries, Charles H. Hall, Henry H. Huelat; Treasurer, Joseph B. Taylor.

On motion of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Legislature on matters pertaining to the City of New-York.

The committee then adjourned.

The New Era Polka.

Mr. ACTONIO BARILI, President of the Third Annual Ball of the Unione e Fratellanza Italiana, composed a fine polka for the occasion, entitled the "New Era Polka," and it was performed with eminent success by GRAFULA's Band. The polka has been published, and is for sale at all the bookstores, and to be sold for the benefit of the Italian school. We venture to copy its prefatory letter, as follows:

To Mrs. Joseph Anfiora, Duchesse di Licignano:

HONORABLE MADAM: The Italian Benevolent Society "d'Uniene e Fratellanza Italiana," of New-York, has this year appointed me President of their Third Annual Ball, to be given in behalf of the evening school established by the said society, of which instititution your most illustrious husband was unanimously elected President.

To carry on an undertaking so beneficial and patriotic to a successful issue, I have exerted all my abilities and availed myself of the aid of my well-deserving friends and my kindest pupils.

Yet I and all the Italians of New-York, knowing the noble interest which you were pleased to take last year in this, our national festival, and how much dignity and honor your coöperation reflected on it, I thought it advisable to atone, in a manner, for the disadvantage of your absence, by writing expressly for the occasion the "New Era Polka," and dedicating it to you, in order that our festival should not be deprived of the eclat which it must acquire by having your name connected with it.

With the hope that you will be pleased to accept my little offering, at least as a token to the noble memory which you and your distinguished husband, our beloved Consul, left with the Italians of this metropolis, I have the honor to be

Your most obedient and humble servant,

ANTONIO BARILI.

Arrivals in the City.

Jay Cook, Philadelphia; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; Hon. H. S. Randall, Chicago; Gen. Whitney, Boston; Col. Smythe, U. S. A.; Hon. Wm. Keely, Rhinebeck; Col. A. R. Potts, Washington; Judge J. Wiley Edwards, Boston; Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Albany, and Capt. Boggs, U. S. N., are among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONTANA GARNET.—The newest discovery, and one of the most valuable, in the mountains of Montana, is a bed or vein of Almondine, or Oriental Garnet, of the richest description. We have seen some specimens set in rings, ear-drops, &c., and certainly they are the handsomest that ever came under our notice. We understand that the vein has been traced several hundred feet, and is of unknown depth. There is evidently a handsome fortune in store for the owners; but digging garnet is not half as profitable as might be supposed. The rough stone is absurdly cheap; it is made valuable mainly by the great amount of labor bestowed in cutting and polishing. We believe the specimens to which we have reference may be seen at No. 117 Broadway, room No. 28, for a short period.

CONCERT.—Miss ZELDA HARRISON's first grand vocal and instrumental concert will take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at Irving Hall. Miss HARRISON will be assisted by the principal artists of the English opera troupe: Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Ed. Seguin; also by Harry Sanderson, Fr. Jehin Prume, Mr. Ed. Hoffman, pianist and conductor, and other performers.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.—The United States Telegraph Company have just completed the extension of their lines to Brooklyn, and have opened an office at No. 166 Montague-street, opposite the Post-office in that city. They have also established an office at the new Stock Exchange, in Broad-street, for the greater convenience of parties doing business at the Board, which is in direct communication with all important points.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VICTIMIZING A COUNTRYMAN.—H. HAYWARD, of the firm of HAYWARD & Co., doing business at No. 229 Broadway, was brought before Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday on a charge of swindling preferred by Rev. UZAL CONDICT, of Salisbury, N. H. The complainant stated that his son remitted $56 to HAYWARD & Co. in payment for certificates, which, according to HAYWARD's advertisements, were to entitle the holders to gold watches, diamond rings, and a number of other valuable articles. No answer was received from HAYWARD & Co., and Mr. CONDICT, having been called to the city on other business, paid a visit to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, who detailed Officer WILKINSON to work up the case. HAYWARD was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but said that it had been opened before it came into his hands, and the money abtracted. Mayor HOFFMAN did not believe HAYWARD's statement, and ordered him to refund the money, which was done.

NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—At a meeting held on Monday evening at Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's church in Madison-avenue, an organization was founded to promote Sunday-school instruction in the Unitarian parishes of this city and Brooklyn, under the name of the "Sunday-school Society of New-York." The following-named officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, SALEM T. RUSSELL; Vice-President, JOSIAH O. LOW; Secretary, HENRY HANNAH; Treasurer, WM. H. BURLEIGH. An Executive Committee was likewise appointed. After the business of the meeting had been disposed of there were religious services, with an address by Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Boston. During the evening interesting remarks were made by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, and several other gentlemen who are active in promoting the interests of the new society.

A FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—In Monday's TIMES an account was given of the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, in Forty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Saturday night, where Mrs. ANN SIPP and her three daughters were seriously injured when the explosion occurred, the husband extinguishing the flames on the dresses of the children, while the mother ran into the hall. Mrs. SIPP was so severely injured that she died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER, and a verdict of accidental death given by the jury. The three daughters are considered out of danger.

REMOVAL OF BODIES FROM ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCHYARD.—The work of removing the dead from the graveyard of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, corner of Broome and Christie streets, is now in progress. The first interments took place in the churchyard in 1806, and from that time up to the year 1850, when the yard was closed, about 900 bodies were deposited there. The larger portion of the remains will be removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery. The church and ground are to be sold, and with the proceeds the trustees intend to erect another edifice up-town, in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth-street.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE MISSING.—There is a rumor on the streets that a well-known government detective has suddenly disappeared and left his subordinate detectives deeply in debt. The sub-detectives have sought to learn his place of concealment, but without success. There seems to be fraud everywhere, even on the part of those who are paid to detect and prevent it.

KETCHUM IN SING SING.—EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who was lately convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve a term of four years and six months in Sing Sing, has been placed in the shoe-shop of the prison. He is said to be rather awkward in handling the tools used in his new vocation, but will probably become quite expert before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

THE "CARNIVAL" POSTPONED.—That grand carnival which was to take place this (Wednesday) evening, on Maj. OATMAN's Fifth-avenue Skating Pond, has been postponed. It is only postponed, however, and will surely come off if the weather only offers the Major the shadow of a chance.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The day of sailing of Messrs. MURRAY, FERRIS & Co.'s New-York and Savannah steamships has been changed from Saturday to Thursday. The first steamer under the new arrangement—the *Leo*—will leave Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

PLURALITY OF WORLDS.—A free lecture will be delivered this evening by HENRY DRAPER, M. D., at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-second-street. Subject: "Are there Other Inhabited Worlds?"

NEW-YORK A MISSION FIELD.—Rev. Bishop SIMPSON will deliver a lecture on the above subject at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—Yesterday morning the passenger train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, consisting of six cars, which left Englewood for Jersey City at 8 o'clock, met with an accident near Allington, by which the three rear cars were thrown from the track, upset, and several persons severely injured. The cars which were filled with passengers, had the seats and flooring torn out and the interior made a complete wreck. The passengers were hurled with great violence among the broken timbers, and some of them were extricated with considerable difficulty. An aged man who was found wedged in between the timbers of the flooring, apparently sustained the greatest injuries. A Mrs. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, on her return home from a party on Monday night, was severely bruised about the body, and, after being removed from the debris, fainted several times. Mr. BENJAMIN HANN and MICHAEL NATHAN, of Bergen, were injured; the former having his leg bruised and the latter receiving a bruise on his head. Several others were more or less injured, including some boys on their way to school. At the time of the accident the train was on an up grade, and running slowly, or the disaster would have resulted much more seriously. After the injured persons had been cared for the passengers were brought on in the three remaining cars. The accident is attributed to a broken rail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Monday night a man named MARTIN FENTON, residing in Paterson, was attacked by a gang of ruffians in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, who knocked him down and forcibly took from him about $50. Just previous to the robbery, FENTON had been into a drinking saloon near the ferry, where he drank and treated several parties, and, in settling with the bar-tender took out a roll of bills. The persons who committed the robbery fled, and before he could get up were out of sight.

As shadows pass away when the scene bursts forth, so all the inferior perfumes of the day have sunk into oblivion since PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS became known to the fashionable world.—*McGregor Times.*

Allow me to say a Word

For myself. I have been using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.

Extract from J. D. Adams' Letter to Chicago Times.

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Sale of the Hunter Collection.

The public are invited to attend the sale of this celebrated collection of pictures, which commences THIS EVENING at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, and will be continued on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at the same hour.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend— For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

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Photographing, night and day, with all the improvements, at Barnum's Museum picture-gallery, and the curiosities of the art exhibited and for sale by S. A. HOLMES.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch will Lecture in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Kansas her History and Future.*

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, best, cheapest, reliable. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIED.

FLEMING—MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, at the Trinity M. E. Church, Factoryville, Staten Island, by Rev. Geo. F. Dickinson, Mr. JOHN G. FLEMING and Miss ALLIE MORGAN, daughter of E. C. Morgan.

GARDINER—VARNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EDWARD GARDINER, of Brooklyn, and LOUISE E. VARNEY, of this city. No cards.

HOWELL—GILMORE.—At Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, Jan. 1, by Rev. S. L. Baldridge, MATTHEW HOWELL and JULIA F. GILMORE, of Goshen, Ind.

HARNED—DEXTER.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, by Rev. James A. Little, Mr. FRANK HARNED and Miss SARAH CLARA DEXTER, both of Perth Amboy.

MOORE—TAIT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Daniel F. Warren, THOMAS MOORE, of Elizabeth, and Miss CONSTANCE ROSALIE TAIT, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

RAYMOND—GILLETTE.—In Peekskill, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. T. N. Benedict, Mr. GEORGE W. RAYMOND and Miss EMMA F. GILLETTE.

THOMAS—ODELL.—On Monday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, CHARLES G. THOMAS and M. ELIZABETH ODELL, all of this city.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

DIED.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, of consumption, ISAAC H. DODGE, son of Susan and the late Robert Dodge, aged 33 years and 21 days.

The members of Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., also Howard Lodge, F. & A. M., relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Harrison-st. The remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

DENMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, ASAHEL A. DENMAN, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 14, suddenly, JAMES DOUGLAS, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Clinton-st., two doors from 4th-place, on Wednesday at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

FUNSTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Jan. 15, JENNIE, third daughter of H. M. and Anna Funston, aged 4 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 231 York-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FIELD.—At Leghorn, Italy, on Monday, Dec. 18, MARY ELEANOR, second daughter of Hickson W. and Mary Bradhurst Field, aged 9 years.

FIELD.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 15, URIAH FIELD, aged 29 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, Flushing. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Thursday.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, Mrs. SARAH ANN GREEN, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, George and William W. Janeway, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from her late residence in 54th-st., third door east of 4th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 1 P. M.

HORRIDGE.—At West Farms, on Monday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, MARY ALICE, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Horridge, aged 12 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday, of which due notice will be given.

LAW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM WARREN, infant son of Charles R. and Mary J. Law, aged 22 months.

"Around the throne of God in heaven
Thousands of children stand."

ROBBINS.—On Monday, Jan. 15, GEORGE S. ROBBINS, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Monday, Jan. 15, ALETTA M., daughter of Henry Suydam, Sr.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, in the 62d year of his age, WALTER J. SMITH, formerly of Ellsworth, Me.

☞ Boston and Ellsworth papers please copy.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 14, JAMES A. SCOTT, eldest son of the late William Scott, of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his stepmother, Mrs. R. T. Scott, Warren-st., third door from 6th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERRILL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 16, Dr. HUNTING SHERRILL, of pneumonia, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Marshall Division Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

YOUNGS.—On Monday, Jan. 15, ABIJAH YOUNGS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 11½ A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jonathan Smith, 75th-st., one door west of Broadway. Carriages will be at 59th-st. and 8th-av. at 11 o'clock to convey the friends to the house.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 15, THOMAS B. WATSON, native of England, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 10th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.—The members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to meet at their Lodge-rooms, Gibson Buildings, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, prompt, to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS B. WATSON. The members of the fraternity in Brooklyn are respectfully invited to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. By order of the W. M.

Bro. WALDO, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

That sumptuous and beautiful volume,
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ORIGINAL ACT OF SECESSION.
showing every pen-stroke and every blot, just as they were made by the chivalry of the Palmetto State.
It imitates in some of its features
THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION OF '76.
Even the palsy-shaken hand of Stephen Hopkins is not without its counterpart in the Carolina instrument.
It is significant that this archive was captured by a United States cavalry troop of freedmen, whose slavery its purpose was to make perpetual.
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Carefully mailed for $1. The trade supplied by the American News Co., and by
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Publishers, No. 21 John-st., New-York.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES, published at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles from New-York, is one of the best papers for New-York business men to advertise in. It is a triple sheet, is the largest published in the city, and has the largest circulation. All the ladies of Rahway do their shopping in New-York. All the business men trade there, and all the housekeepers do their marketing in New-York. Retail merchants, grocery dealers and market men should advertise in the Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER AND LIME.—We do not often refer to any medicinal article, be its merits ever so well established; this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we unhesitatingly and earnestly recommend it to all persons afflicted in any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 166 Court-st., Boston.—*Gleason's Pictorial.*
In New-York, DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMANN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway.

OLD EYES
MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP—HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED.—Without medicine; also its Cause and Cure—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,

NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD, BROKERS IN STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE, Register of Land Office.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. Brown, George Merrill, William F. Roelofson, Rollin Mathewson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and Chancelor H. Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, President, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Merrill, Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, resigned; and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro tem., in place of Alfred A. Post, resigned. GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES E. BILL,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH LANE,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
PETER V. KING,	EZRA WHEELER,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,	WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
G. G. HOWLAND,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER,	WM. ASTOR and
	JAS. M. CONSTABLE.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, CHARLES P. LEVERICH was unanimously reëlected President, and JAMES H. BANKER Vice-President.
(Signed.) R. B. FERRIS, Assistant Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,	E. T. PORTER,
JOSIAH OAKES,	W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	F. J. CLARK,
L. C. DEWING,	JAS. L. STEWART,
WM. SELIGMAN,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. B. DICKINSON,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON,	JOHN R. CECIL,
	MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL BURDETT,	MARTIN Y. BUNN,
JAMES M. McLEAN,	LEWIS B. LODER,
WM. J. VALENTINE,	HARRISON HALL,
WILLIAM HALL,	JAMES F. JOYCE,
JOSEPH N. BARNES,	FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
ROBERT BARKLEY,	CHARLES CURTISS,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT,	WILLIAM CLOSE,
	S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
W. H. ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT RAY,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	FELIX INGOLSBY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	GEORGE A. JONES,
JOHN Q. JONES,	SANFORD COBB,
	WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

JOHN CASTREE,	DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,	VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC ODELL,	WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 69 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M. S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor. GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

We have also for sale a full assortment of

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, which we offer at rates varying from

7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

BANKS and INVESTORS living out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail.

H. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. GEO. H. BEND. THEO. A. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES, which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,

and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.

NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

JOHN J. CISCO, (Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.) JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

NO. 29 BROADWAY,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT, for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.

No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN H. MACY,	WM. C. BARRETT,
GIDEON POTT,	JOHN TAPPIN,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	HENRY ANSTICE,
I. G. PEARSON,	SOLOMON BANTA,
JOHN McKESSON,	HENRY DEMAREST,
FRANCIS BROWN,	WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JAMES L. TODD,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,	JOHN WILSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,	JUNIUS A. FULLER,
J. H. PINKNEY,	WM. A. POND.
	F. A. CONKLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and I. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES BUELL,	ANTHONY S. HOPE,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
AARON ARNOLD,	CHARLES RUBENS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
EDWIN L. TROWBRIDGE,	GEORGE CECIL,
DAVID A. WOOD,	RUSSELL SAGE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	ALBERT JEWETT,
	JAMES S. ROCKWELL.

R. W. Townsend, William Black and Amos. H. Trowbridge were elected judges of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, JAMES BUELL was reëlected President, and LUCIUS HOPKINS was elected Vice-President, and E. H. PERKINS, Jr., was appointed Cashier, in place of C. A. Smith, resigned. JAMES BUELL, President.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
	BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive. J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors, confirmation of the dividend on the stock, and the transaction of other business. ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon. M. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. WARD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway. DEC. 28, 1865.

WANTED—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AS a loan for five years, for the use of which 10 per cent. will be paid per annum, and real estate security. For particulars address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 598 Post-office, Nashville, Tenn.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN, H. CONDICT, New-York. DANIEL JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to checks at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD, Payable semi-annually, Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. F. D. LANIER,	JAMES ROBB,
JAMES WINSLOW,	S. HARBAUGH,
CHAS. LANIER,	PETER McMARTIN,
W. B. OGDEN,	S. J. TILDEN,
	PARKER HANDY.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, J. F. D. LANIER was unanimously elected President, and PARKER HANDY Vice-President. J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of "The Chemical National Bank of New-York" for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN Q. JONES,	ROBERT McCOSKRY,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
	GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th inst., John Q. Jones, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

$40,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, on real estate only, which is fully worth three times the amount, and is free from all incumbrances. This property embraces a splendid estate, with extensive river-front on the Hudson, and has a contemplated railroad passing through it to this city. Address or apply to J. W. PARMENTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York *Courier* Office, New-York City.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting. F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on 20th inst. until Feb. 2. C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the North and East River Railroad (Belt Railroad.) REUBEN MAULEY & CO., No. 25 New-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RESIDUARY Scrip purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., an on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

(LATE MARINERS,)

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., New-York. Six Per Cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR RECOVERY.

TO CONFECTIONERS AND DRUGGISTS.

Stolen from the doorway of the subscriber, a case of HOTCHKISS' OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

JOSEPH OLIVER, No. 43 Cedar-st.
JAN. 16, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST.,

Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., 10th January, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

THE INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THIS company from paying dividends having been removed, the trustees, at a special meeting held this day, resolved to pay the dividend declared for November on or after TUESDAY, Jan. 16; and also declared the regular Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the month of December, payable on and after the 5th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to 5th of February, inclusive.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
J. McMASTERS, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM No. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of Jannary. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 20th inst. JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST. JANUARY 10, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

PROPOSALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, either lard or sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Lot No. 4—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of colza or lard oil, to be delivered, as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for, and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement, will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Lighthouse Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza,) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of customs to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,300 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slings.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
182 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.

Also,

Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.

Full catalogues will be ready at sale.

Terms of sale, cash in government funds.

Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 India rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.

This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the

LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION

ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.

The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.

They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.

CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 98 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, On account of the United States. On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866, At 11 o'clock, Will be sold by public sale, GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, viz.:

19,050 lbs. U. S. Powder, mixed, badly caked.
9,900 lbs. U. S. Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4,900 lbs. U. S. Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4,600 lbs. U. S. Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 lbs. Confederate States Powder, good mixe grain.
4,167 lbs. Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.

This powder is stored at Fort Delaware.

Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

When the interest of the government may require it the powder will be bid in.

Terms—United States Currency.

S. V. BENET, Brevet Lieut.-Col. United States Army, Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN, In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

L. LORING MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by D. K. HUDSON, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction this day, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, parlor and bedroom suites, mahogany and blackwalnut bedsteads, iron bedsteads, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, matting, mirrors, office furniture, copying presses, desks, &c., &c.

ALSO,

About 100 modern oil paintings, most of which are in fresh, neat gilt frames.

ALSO,

An invoice of Parian goods, vases, mantel ornaments, figures, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:

(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:

(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.

Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.

(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz:

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One headquarters building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 hospital wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one mess-house, 250 by 28 feet; one guards' quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one contraband quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one laundry, 99 by 22 feet, with stationary engine, locomotive boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one cow stable, 91 by 14 feet; one horse stable, 52 by 21 feet; one wagon-house, small; one baggage-house, 55 by 25 feet; one warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one ice-house, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; water-tank building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high, with circular water-tank 16 feet diameter; two coal-houses, one saw-house, one forage-house, one dead-house, and one wash-house, of various dimensions; also, covered plank footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1,860 feet, and 8 feet wide.

The above-mentioned headquarters building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen hospital wards, the mess-house, and a few other structures, are also lathed and plastered.

PRISON CAMP.

10 hospital wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 cook-houses, each 143 by 22 feet; one cook-house, 120 by 26 feet; one cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one headquarters building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one C. S. storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one express office, 30 by 16 feet; one guard-house, (block,) 50 by 15 feet; one quarters, one office and one store-room, of various dimensions; also, 9,188 lineal feet of fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of board fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered plank footwalks, 12 feet wide, and 9,188 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one quarters, 72 by 22 feet; one quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one smith-shop, 53 by 24 feet; one wheelwright-shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four offices, three quarters, two storehouses, one oil-house, one saddler's shop and one mess-house, of various dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

One post hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one commissary storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one commissary salesroom and office, 84 by 27 feet; one office, 27 by 16 feet; one guard-house, (log,) 50 by 50 feet; one guard-house, (log,) 30 by 20 feet; two frame guard-houses, small size; one barrack, at Fort Lincoln, 60 by 20 feet; one ordnance storehouse, 54 by 15 feet; one slaughter-house, 40 by 24 feet, with shed 24 by 13 feet, and outbuilding 9 by 9 feet; one stable, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 kitchens, quarters, &c., of various dimensions.

One wharf of timber and lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet; 248 lineal feet of stockade, 11 feet high on Potomac side, with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 6 feet wide; 157 lineal feet of stockade on bay side, with block-house, 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.

One hose-carriage, 28 fire ladders, 24 axes, 116 fire buckets, and 6 lengths of hose, each 51 feet long.

Three cooking ranges, one perpetual oven, a quantity of old lumber and a number of pumps.

Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake Bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering-place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.

The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital" are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal-house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use.

A steamer will leave the government wharves, south side of the basin, near Farley's ship-yard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout, and will be retained until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual (steamboat) rates.

The buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.

The military guard will remain in charge of the buildings, &c., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property.

Terms: Cash in government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of John Shotwell and Claus Doscher, deceased:

The leases of the following described lots, with the four-story brick stores thereon. Leases from Rhinelander estate:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nos. 224 and 226, being the N. W. corner of Barclay-st.; No. 234 west side, between Barclay and Robinson sts.; No. 250 west side, between Robinson and Murray sts.

BARCLAY-ST.—No. 96, north side, between Washington and West sts. All the leases have the usual covenants for renewal with the exception of No. 234 Washington-st. Leases of Nos. 224 and 226 have about eight years to run. Ground rent of No. 224, $1,800; of No. 226, $1,200; No. 234, thirteen years to run, ground rent $700; No. 250, one year to run, ground rent $250; No. 96 Barclay-st., nine years to run, ground rent $1,000.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of

Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The store must be removed within five days from date of sale. ☞ Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND BARCLAY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Shotwell and Claus Doscher, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on northwest corner of Washington and Barclay sts., known as Nos. 224 and 226. Also, the four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 250 Washington-st.

BARCLAY-ST.—The four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 96 Barclay-st. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE lots on 3d and 7th avs., Broadway, 75th and 65th sts., near the Central Park, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st.

75TH-ST.—4 lots, with the large dwelling house thereon, situate on north side of 75th-st., 70 feet west of 3d-av.

7TH-AV.—3 lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.

BROADWAY—1 lot east side, 20 feet 5½ inches north of 54th-st.

CENTRAL PARK—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1866.

Will be sold at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, E and 5th sts., in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of sheets, drawers, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, towels, gowns, blankets, shirts, musquito nets, tin plates and wash-basins, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, one fire-proof safe.

Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 17, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—1,000 packages wholes, halves and quarters, bunch and layers.
SMYRNA FIGS—25 cases prime Smyrna Figs.
CHOW CHOW—30 cases Chow Chow.
CURRANTS—150 barrels currants.

At 12 o'clock, on pier No. 11 East River:

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS—3,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons (cargo of brig *John Shay*, from Messina.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 85TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots:

85TH-ST.—3 lots on north side of 85th-st., 332 feet west of 3d-av., each 25 feet 6 inches by 102 feet 2 inches. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.

10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.

3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.

4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.

7 lots of land north side 73d-st., commencing 220 feet west 3d-av.

Maps and full particulars at the office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
EUROPA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not pe accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....320-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....320-horse power
EUROPE.....3,200 tons.....320-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON.....M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....March 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine for cabin class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,636	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20
ERIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 23
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:

First Cabin.....$105 00
Second Cabin.....62 50
Steerage.....37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 20th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to

RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Lower-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 1, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $6 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....THURSDAY.....Jan. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 9 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly on the 25th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,

ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

THE

NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,

WILL LEAVE

ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.

RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.

The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FEARNAUGHT.....HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke Rivers, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUTH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.

11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st fand 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Through	$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,

First cabin.	Second cabin.	Steerage.
$275.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$150.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,

sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,

from Pier No. 3 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 64 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 54 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 54 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reache d by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 54 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

CHANGE OF PIER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 43, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received and bills of lading signed on board. Accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE

of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. BREARER.
GEN. BARNARD.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage.....$20 | Deck.....$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN B. WILDER, who will forward goods to the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
Steerage, 12½c. per foot.

The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,

is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
PASSAGE REDUCED.

Cabin.....$25 | Deck.....$10

The first-class steamships
LEO.....MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC.....DEARBORN, Commander.

The ZODIAC is now receiving freight at Pier No. 1 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS,
LEHEGAND, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.

First cabin passage

$40 CURRENCY.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or space, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 61 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MATANZAS FOR HAVANA.

The steamer MATANZAS will not stop at Havana to land passengers as previously advertised, and passengers will have their money returned on presenting their tickets at the Office No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BOWS, Master,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; STEERAGE DITTO, $25.

Is now receiving freight.

Apply at Company's Office, No. 197 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 3 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. S. HILDRETH,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 34 Wall-st.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

GRISWOLD, WELLS & CO., No. 58 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY F. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,

sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY.

First cabin passage.....$40.

The new, elegant and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master,

is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREDY.
MERIDIAN, Capt. R. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 62 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. KELSON LUCKEY, No. 102 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with Mail trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Great Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

9:35 A. M.—Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:30 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH MAXWELL, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA HARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.

J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:26 run through to Monsey. On Sundays, only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 19 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. K. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Piles cured effectually by

ROBERT SMILEY,
No. 150 Sullivan-st., New-York.

Warranted to cure the worst cases of Piles. No charge until cured.

Call or address ROBERT SMILEY, No. 150 Sullivan-st., New-York City.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.

DR. J. LINSLY, DR. T. M. HALSTED.
22 Lafayette-place. 18 East 20th-st. (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 196 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the Royal Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this and kindred branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment by letters, may rest assured a cure is effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 196 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF

A midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' most successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,724 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental Anxiety, Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it will insure perfect parent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF MRS. GILROY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Statement of the Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration—The Ship's Surgeon Accused of Criminal Neglect and Incompetency—He is Held a Prisoner—The Captain of the Ship censured, and the Commissioners of Emigration Exonerated.

The inquest in this case was resumed yesterday morning, before Coroner GOVER.

JACOB DALE, steward of the ship *Neptune*, testified at considerable length to facts going to show that proper care and attention had been given to deceased by himself and by the doctor.

Theodore Walser, M. D., Deputy Health Officer of the port, testified that he boarded the ship *Neptune* at Quarantine and saw Capt. Peabody, who reported all his passengers well and that they had been so throughout the voyage; he may have mentioned except diarrhea, but he did not recollect his so saying now; he then examined the passengers who were all represented to be on deck by the Captain and another officer; he found them all perfectly well; Capt. Peabody asked permission to proceed right to the dock with his ship; I told him to do his duty as a citizen in obeying the law and as a Captain of a vessel to take care of the passengers and see what their safety required; the pilot stated to him that it was not safe to anchor off Castle Garden; he further testified that it was his duty to examine the Captain if necessary under oath in regard to the sanitary condition of the vessel and passengers, and if any small-pox, typhus fever, cholera or yellow fever is found, orders such quarantine measures as are necessary according to law. He further said it was the custom while he went into the cabin to see the Captain, for one of his boatmen to go between decks to see if all the passengers are on deck; he believed that was done on this occasion.

John Johnson, a passenger, testified: On the day the vessel anchored at Sandy Hook, he saw Dr. Herrick talking to the deceased; she said she would like to have her medicine sent to her, as she was not able to go for it; he said she would have to come and ask for it or she could not have any; at the same time witness heard deceased complain to the doctor that her feet were very cold; he told her to rub them with her hands; at the time it was very cold between decks, and there was ice there; the cause of the between-decks being wet was from the rough voyage; in the evening the Health Officer came on board he heard the chief officer of the ship tell deceased not to go on deck, but to keep in her berth. He saw one of the steerage passengers in the cabin, either while the ship was at anchor or coming up to the city. He says positively the Captain was on board at the time, and this woman was not sick. He heard the passengers say that it was a shame that this woman was taken into the cabin and a woman who was sick to be kept in the steerage. He did not know by whose authority the woman was taken into the cabin. After the passengers were taken to Castle Garden, on Wednesday, he again saw deceased lying in her usual berth, with only one thin blanket over her. He did not see her again. He saw the ship's steward at her berth occasionally.

James Flemming testified that he was a passenger on board the ship *Neptune*, that deceased was in good health until a week before they landed, when she complained of bowel complaint; he told this to the passengers and steward; she told him she was frosted in her feet; she said she had told about her feet to she doctor, who said to her to get up and rub them and nothing would ail them; she went on deck for medicine on Sunday morning; she was frosted from the knees down; she lay on a feather bed with a blanket and quilt, together with a rug, all of which belonged to another girl, except the latter; at four o'clock on Tuesday Mary McClancy, who owned the bedding, took it away leaving deceased upon the straw, and her only covering the rug which she had brought with her; after the birth of the child the doctor called on the passengers for some bed-clothes, and one of them gave a single blanket, which was all she had till next morning; she was delirious that night, as she called witness to put away the people who were picking at her head; she asked him for a drink, but he had none to give her, and asked her did the Doctor not leave her any; she said he did, some gruel and porter, but she had drunk it all; deceased said the Doctor had told the old woman to stay with her all night, but she had gone to bed; witness awoke the old woman, and asked her why she did not attend to the sick woman, as the Doctor told her that he would not employ her without paying her; she said he had not promised to do so, and she would not sit up and get cold; witness then made her some tea, and put hot water to her feet; she said she did not feel any heat from the hot water; when the witness bade her good bye before leaving the ship, he found her stripped of the single blanket the passenger had lent her the night before.

STATEMENT OF THE AGENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

BERNARD CASSERLY, general agent of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, made the following statement: the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was constituted by the Legislature to protect the thousands of poor and ignorant emigrants annually landed in this city, from the gross frauds formerly practiced upon them by emigrant-runners, boarding-house keepers and others. Their duties commence at the point where the duties of the ship's officers end, viz.: after the emigrants are actually landed; they have no power and no responsibility until the landing act really takes place. The deceased, Mrs. GILROY was, a passenger in the ship *Neptune* on her last voyage. The ship arrived at her dock late in the afternoon on Jan. 9, and the passengers were not sent to Castle Garden until the next morning. On Tuesday evening Mrs. GILROY was delivered of a stillbord infant; became gradually more ill; was removed to the City Hospital on the 11th inst., where she died on the morning of the 12th. The Commissioners appear at the inquest, not as prosecutors of the officers of the ship, but simply to aid the Coroner and jury in a full investigation of the facts of the case. The law prescribes that the Captain of an emigrant ship shall land his passengers at a place appointed by the Commissioners, and puts all the expense and responsibility of such landing upon him exclusively. It also imposes a penalty upon the Captain if he permits the passengers to land at any other part of the city. It neither directs nor allows the Commissioners to take charge of the landing, or to have any care or responsibility over the passengers while on board the emigrant vessel. They have nothing whatever to do with the feeding, warming, or medical care of the passengers before landing, these matters being left with the officers of the vessel, who are paid for this service in the passengers' contract. The Commissioners of Emigration are absolutely powerless over passengers until the Captain of the ship turns them over at Castle Garden to their protection. The only interference with the passengers which is allowed them is to send an officer on board an emigrant ship to warn the passengers against emigrant-runners, to keep off those who seek to prey upon these ignorant strangers, and thus to avert from them as much as possible the perils and temptations of the city. The agent is not a medicine-man and has neither the right nor the ability to prescribe for the sick; he carries neither provisions nor bedding with him; has, in fact, no authority over the passengers, save an advisory one. He could not lawfully remove a passenger, any more than he could enter a private dwelling-house and remove its inmate, without due process of law. The steamtugs employed by shipowners to remove passengers to Castle Garden rre not owned or employed by the Commissioners. The expenses of removal are paid entirely by the ship, and the officer sent from Castle Garden has nothing to do with such removal, except to give such aid to the passengers as stated above.

In the present case of Mrs. GILROY it was clearly the duty of the officers of the *Neptune* to take every proper care of her until her health permitted her to be safely transferred to Castle Garden. By the law which governed the passage contract, she had a right to proper medical treatment and decent attention until that transfer was made. The Commissioners had no right to remove her; would have indeed been trespassing if they had attempted it. No law permits them to enter or search a ship. No law gives them any right or responsibility over passengers until the duties of the ship's officers end, viz., until the passengers are given up to their care at Castle Garden.

In this case the Superintendent of Castle Garden has endeavored to prevent by every means in his power the sad consequences which have resulted from the neglect and want of proper care on board the *Neptune*. On being informed of the condition of the deceased, he at once addressed an urgent request to the officer in command to remove her from the steerage into warmer and better quarters. He afterward, as soon as it was deemed proper to do so, had her taken to the hospital, where she died. This he did, not in an official capacity, but only as following the dictates of common humanity, and the only object he has in aiding this investigation is to fix the responsibility where it properly belongs, and to compel the officers of emigrant ships to be more careful in the future of the health and comfort of those entrusted to their charge.

Dr. Herrick recalled—Stated that the woman who was in the cabin was a Mrs. Lloyd; she came in there after the Captain left the ship; he did not know by whose authority she came there; deceased was not of an active habit during the voyage; on Monday she appeared just as usual; examined her feet on Monday morning when she first complained of them, and found them cold, but not frosted.

Wm. Montgomery gave testimony confirming that already given by the steward and stevedore.

Jules S. Berrian that he was examing officer in the sick department at Castle Garden, and that he examined Mary Gilroy, on board the ship *Neptune*, about 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday last; he found her very weak, but able to answer questions. The nurse told him that she found deceased well covered in the cabin, but her person was unclean; noticed that deceased was bandaged; asked her if the Doctor did so; she said no; the nurse said she found deceased so much swollen that she put the bandage around her; he attributed her feeble condition to the great loss of blood; he found her lower extremities very cold, with no sensation on pinching; their appearance was blue, the nose was rather black, frozen and no sensation; two or three fingers on the left hand were touched with the frost;; Mr. Cassarey sent Dr. Cameron, who, on examining her, said he thought she had better be removed; as they found no doctor on board, he thought the same.

Mary Cluny was examined at considerable length, but a great portion of her testimony was ruled out as irrelevant, the only facts elicited from her being to show that she thought the Doctor did not pay proper attention to the deceased.

Deputy Coroner BEACH then read the ante-mortem examination of the deceased to the jury, after which Coroner GOVER briefly reviewed the testimony and followed with a few remarks.

The jury retired at 8:40 o'clock, and at 10:30 returned the following verdict:

VERDICT.

That the said MARY A. GILROY, the deceased, came to her death by premature childbirth, while debilitated by great exposure in the steerage of the ship *Neptune*, during the extreme cold, and that her sufferings were aggravated by the criminal neglect and incompetency of the ship's doctor, JOHN C. HERRICK.

Second—That we consider the conduct of Dr. HERRICK, in the management of this case, a gross misdemeanor, proper for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

3. That we consider that it was the duty of the Captain of the ship to have known the condition of this woman, and not suffer her to remain in cold and filth so long after her confinement.

4. We urge upon the Legislature the necessity of passing more stringent laws for the protection and comfort of emigrant passengers.

The jury verbally exonerated the Commissioners of Emigration from any blame arising from the death of MARY E. GILROY.

The Coroner then informed the Captain that he was discharged from further action in the matter, but said that it was his duty to detain the Doctor in custody, awaiting the action of the criminal authorities. Officer DANIELS having taken charge of Dr. HERRICH the jury were dismissed.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A QUEER AFFAIR.

CHARLES RILEY, (colored,) an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Howard-street, and a returned soldier, made the following queer complaint against EMIL STARKE, also an inmate of the home. He stated that on the 18th of December last, he accompanied STARKE to the New-Haven Railroad Depot, for the purpose of assisting him in loading a wagon. While on the way up, the accused asked complainant how much money he had about him. RILEY replied that he had about $25, and on STARKE asking to see it the complainant took his pocket-book from his pocket, when the accused snatched it from him and ran off. STARKE was arrested yesterday by Officer HALSTEAD, of the Eighth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner stated that he had never seen the complainant before. STARKE is 34 years of age and a native of Prussia.

AFFRAY IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fight occurred in the low dance-house, No. 17 Laurens-street, which was quelled by the Eighth Precinct Police, who arrested four of the men engaged in the disturbance. On being brought before the court, one of the men, named GEORGE VALENTINE, (colored,) residing at No. 27 Laurens-street, stated that while in the dance-house he was attacked by JOSEPH HENRY, (colored,) residing at No. 42 Leonard-street, and cut severely across the face with a razor, receiving a gash from his ear to the mouth. The accused was arrested by Officer DANIELS, of the Eighth Precinct, and in his defence he stated that he considered himself in danger of his life. HENRY also made a complaint against HUGH MOORE, (a white man,) residing at No. 38 Laurens-street, who he stated had struck him on the head with a slung-shot, inflicting serious injuries. MOORE was also arrested by Officer MOORE, of the Eighth precinct. Both prisoners were committed to answer the charges at the General Sessions, in default of $1,500 bail. MOORE is 21 years of age, and a native of New-York. HENRY is also about 21, and a native of Virginia. The other men were released.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A SMART YOUNG MAN.

Miss WINIFRED O'CONNOR, who resides at No. 61 First-street, stated that on the 20th of July, 1865, she was visiting at the residence of the mother of SAMUEL K. HOGGETT, No. 146 Clinton-street, and that while there SAMUEL took a diamond ring, valued at $96, from her finger, promising to return it to her the next day. Some time after she asked for the ring, when HOGGETT told her that while playing faro he had accidentally loosened the stone from its setting, and that he would have it fastened. Subsequently he acknowledged that instead of having broken the ring he had sold it for $25, and lost the proceeds at faro. On the 11th inst. a brother of the accused came to Miss O'CONNOR and informed her that if she was willing to pay $25 she could procure the ring. Instead of doing so the lady caused HOGGETT's arrest by Sergeant PORTER, of the Court squad. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A FIRE INSURANCE SWINDLE.

On the complaint of Mr. HARRIS JOSEPH, a dealer in clothing, doing business at No. 54½ Baxter-street, against ALFRED KERSHAW and HENRY HIXON, of No. 274 Broadway, for swindling, the accused were arrested by Officer BENNETT, of the Court squad. The complainant stated in his affidavit that on or about the 7th of November, 1865, HIXON called on him, and inquired whether the complainant desired to insure himself against probable loss by fire. On being told that he was, HIXON stated that he could insure him in a good company, at the low rate of one per cent. The complainant agreed to the terms. Then HIXON read a paper to him (he not being able to read,) purporting to be an application to insure, and requested Mr. JOSEPH to sign it, which he did. The next day HIXON brought an insurance policy, issued by KERSHAW and himself, when Mr. JOSEPH paid him $10 as the premium. Subsequently the complainant discovered that the policy had no legal value, when he caused the arrest of the accused. On coming into court Mr. CORSON, counsel for the accused, argued that no offence had been committed, as any one had a right to establish an insurance office and issue policies. The Justice, however, required the prisoners to find bail in $1,600 each to answer the charge at the General Sessions, in case the Grand Jury brought in an indictment. The case was brought before the court through the instrumentality of Fire-Marshal BAKER, and as it is understood that others have been imposed upon by the accused, they are requested to hand the Marshal their policies. The prisoners not being able to furnish the necessary bail were committed to the Tombs. KERSHAW is 57 years of age, and resides at No. 142 West Seventeenth-street. HIXON resides at No. 144 Thompson-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 617, 635, 611, 311, 693, 959, 667, 981, 1079, 343, 705, 713, 717, 723, 727, 733, 737, 739, 745, 751. *Part II.*—Nos. 522, 954, 564, 570, 584, 585, 590, 594, 614, 90, 440, 550, 1020, 568½, 360, 930, 1040, 2, 776, 312, 544.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 13 to 22 and 24 preferred, and 47, 51 to 56 inclusive, and 59 to 65 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—No 39. The call begins at 51.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Case on. *Part II.*—Nos. 3810, 2176, 2140, 2138, 2024, 2106, 1090, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1186, 120, 1187, 1389, 1312, 1298, 1119, 1252, 1332, 908, 1144, 114, 1230, 1308, 763. *Part II.*—Nos. 1028, 511, 1272, 776, 1118, 1404, 1341, 1414, 1275, 1179, 1188, 1372, 886, 1310, 1165.

An Action for Libel—$20,000 Claimed Against a Sunday Journal.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—JAN. 16.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

John H. McCabe vs. Wm. Cauldwell and Horace P. Whitney.—This is a libel suit brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendants, who, at the time of the alleged libel, were the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, the sum of $20,000 damages, which the plaintiff alleges he has sustained by reason of the publication of a certain article in the columns of that paper, on the 12th day of October, 1862. In the article in question, the proceedings before a Police Magistrate and a Grand Jury of Jersey City, are said to have been given. The parties to the proceedings there are the plaintiff and one Miss Annie McIvor. The objectionable article was headed "Social Life in Jersey City—A Methodist Exhorter in Difficulty—A New Way to Settle the Rent—Landlord and Tenant—Satan Showing his Hoops Generally—An Appeal to the Courts," and the following words then occur: "One of those rich and rare social developments which now and then spring up from the rotten soil of society, has just come to light in Jersey City." The report then continues by setting forth what had just transpired in the New-Jersey courts, and reciting that McCabe, the plaintiff in this action, was a Superintendent of the Sunday-school attached to the Hedding Methodist Church in Jersey City, and that Miss McIvor was at first a scholar in his class, and subsequently became a teacher in the school. The report, among other things, further stated that, according to the testimony given before the courts, the plaintiff had been guilty of committing gross assaults upon Miss McIvor, and of having had improper intimacy with her.

The defendant's answer, in substance, set up, by way of justification, the truth of the matter published, and claimed that a publication of the kind was privileged, that it was simply a matter of news, and was the report of proceedings which had taken place before a judicial tribunal, which they had a right to publish.

The trial was commenced yesterday with a brief opening by Mr. R. H. Huntley, counsel for the plaintiff. He claimed that his client was a married man, and that the article in question which he read to the jury from a copy of the *Sunday Mercury*, charged his client with having committed a gross and indecent outrage on the person of his pupil, and sister in the Methodist Church. The plaintiff, he said, had four or five children, that he had been not only a superintendent in the Sabbath School, but was at the time of the libel an exhorter in the Hedding Methodist Church. Hence he claimed that the report complained of was actionable *per se*, and consequently it was not necessary to allege or prove that plaintiff had sustained any special damages.

The only witness introduced on the part of plaintiff was Mr. Youngblood, the Cashier of the *Sunday Mercury*, who testified as to the circulation of the paper in question at the time the article was published.

The plaintiff then rested.

Mr. A. O. Hall, counsel for defendants, hereupon made a motion to dismiss the complaint.

The Court denied the motion, and counsel then proceeded to open the case to the jury in a speech of considerable length.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Elmer testified: I held the office of clerk to the Grand Jury of Hudson County; I know plaintiff and Annie McIvor by sight.

Q.—Have you any knowledge about her attendance before a Grand Jury?

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel. Objection overruled.

A.—She appeared at the October term of the Hudson County Court, before the Grand Jury; the term commences on the first Tuesday of the month.

Q.—What did she testify to at that time against McCabe?

Objection by plaintiff's counsel, on the ground that a Grand Jury is not a judicial body, but merely a sort of inquest. If they were a judicial body, then what she testified to before them might be given in evidence in this court. The proper evidence would be the book of minutes of the Grand Jury. Counsel cited Roscoe's Criminal Evidence and other authorities in support of his position.

The Court overruled the objection, and the witness proceeded.

I do not know as I can testify to all; she said she was in Westchester County; received a letter from plaintiff, that he wished to see her in Jersey City; that his family were in the country; we went there; met him several times; they were very intimate for a long time; she testified that she was a scholar in his Sunday-school, of the Hedding Methodist Church; afterward that he was anxious to get rid of her, and gave her $8 to go away; that he also gave her some medicines for a certain purpose, and urged her to go away; witness said it was long ago and he could not recollect all she testified to.

Defendant's counsel proposed to give witness the published article in the *Mercury* for the purpose of refreshing his recollection. Plaintiff's counsel objected. Objection overruled. Witness took the printed article and carefully read it over.

Witness then said he could better get on by saying in what respect his recollection differed from the published article. The facts about their intimacy, and about his giving her brandy, were in accordance with his recollection.

Witness said Miss McIvor testified to the intimacy beginning about two years before she made her complaint; witness had lived in Jersey City during all this time.

Q.—Had your heard rumors of their intimacy during the two preceding years?

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Hall cited a case in one of Wendell's Reports to sustain his position.

The Court admitted the evidence.

A.—I have no recollection of hearing anything about the case until it came into my hands as clerk of the grand jury.

Certain papers which came into the hands of witness in this case, in October, 1862, were here produced by the witness at the request of defendant's counsel. The papers were Ann McIver's affidavit for the arrest of McCabe, and the warrant for his arrest; also some other papers.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to their production in evidence. The Court overruled the objection, and exception taken.

A warrant, granted by Judge Bedford, of Jersey City, for the arrest of Miss McIvor on the complaint of McCabe was also introduced under the objection of plaintiff's counsel.

Cross-examination.—Q.—As clerk of the grand jury, is it your duty to take the testimony of witnesses who appear before that body? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you take minutes in the case of Miss McIvor *vs.* McCabe? A.—Yes, some of it, what I could; she talked quite rapidly.

Q.—Did her testimony before the grand jury coincide with the affidavit made before Justice Bedford? A.—Yes, substantially, so far as I can recollect.

Q.—Was there an indictment found? A.—No; the complaint was dismissed.

Q.—Did Miss McIvor go again before the grand jury? A.—Yes, at the next May Term.

Q.—What was the result of the second investigation? A.—The grand jury dismissed the matter; no testimony was taken except her's, and on her's alone the bill was dismissed.

Q.—Did she say in the testimony that the members of the church had talked the matter over until it had reached the ears of McCabe? A.—No, she did not.

Q.—Did she say she had set fire to McCabe's house? A.—No, she denied that.

Q.—Did she say that by reason of his ungrateful acts she had concluded to avenge her wrongs? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did she say what her avocation was? A.—Yes; she said she was a seamstress.

Q.—Did she say McCabe had violated her person? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you afterwards relate to the *Sunday Mercury*, or anybody connected with it, the transactions connected with this charge? A.—No, Sir.

Wm. Voorhies examined—I am a counsellor-at-law in Jersey City; I was counsellor for Miss McIvor in two or three cases; I was counsel in a case in which Miss McIvor made a charge of assault and battery against McCabe; she charged him with having violated her person; the complaint was made before Justice Bedford.

Q.—Did McCabe make a charge against her for the crime of arson? A.—Yes, and she was arrested on that charge, and I believe put in prison; one witness was produced on the trial in behalf of McCabe; Miss McIvor was afterward discharged.

Q.—What was proved against her?

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

The Court overruled the objection, and, in doing so, said that it was his opinion it was competent to prove what was testified to by any person who was in court at the time and heard the evidence.

The witness said the matter was fully investigated and she received an unconditional discharge; she was in jail a day or two; witness advised her to prefer the charge against McCabe; he gave this advice professionally; before her arrest on the charge made by McCabe witness had heard rumors of the improper intimacy of the two persons in question; he heard these rumors from the time of the first arrest; he heard the rumors from some members of the Methodist Church; the rumors were that there was an improper intimacy between them.

Question by a Juror—These rumors you speak of, were they previous to the publication in the *Sunday Mercury*? A.—Yes.

This witness was cross-examined, but nothing of especial importance elicited.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Curious Feature in a Mercantile Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

Max Freund, et al. vs. Eneiss A. Levy.—The plaintiffs in this suit alleged that in July last they sold a bill of goods to the defendant for $358 55 for cash, with a deduction of five per cent. if paid within thirty days. Several promises to pay were proved; also his refusals. This suit was brought on the 5th of October, and for a defence the defendant set up that the action was prematurely brought, inasmuch as the goods were bought on a three months' credit, which did not expire till the 15th of October. To support his assertion he introduced a bill of plaintiff's, in which the words "terms cash" had been erased, and "three months" written instead. The plaintiffs and their book-keeper swore positively that the alteration was not made by them, nor was it in the handwriting of any person in their employ. On the summing up counsel for plaintiff introduced a powerful magnifying glass, and claimed that the ink was as different between the words "three months" and the body of the bill as between a bay and a sorrel horse. Several letters were introduced by defendant to prove the similarity of the two handwritings.

The jury, after a charge from the Justice, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $364 19, to which the court added an allowance of five per cent.

An application for a stay of proceedings, pending appeal, was denied by the court.

Henry Morrison and A. S. Cohen for plaintiff; Levi H. McCoy for defendant.

Selling Counterfeit Internal Revenue Cigar Stamps—The Hotel Burner.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of William Frankle who is charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue cigar stamps, was continued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, when the following testimony was elicited:

Joseph Hecht, being sworn, testified as follows: I know the defendant; I have known him for three months; I am a retail dealer and have business dealings with defendant; I bought internal revenue cigar stamps from him; I have bought them from him four or five times; the last time I bought stamps from him was about six or seven weeks ago; at that time I bought stamps sufficient for one hundred thousand cigars; I paid $1 75 for ten stamps, which were sufficient for one thousand cigars; I had no conversation with him at the time, nor since his arrest; took the stamp sheet I had bought back to him three or four days afterward; this was after I found that the stamps were counterfeit; I told him they were counterfeit; he said that if they were counterfeit he did not know it; I then went away; Frankle returned me my money and took the stamps back; they were all taken back but one sheet; the detective took that sheet; I would know the sheet again if I saw it; I marked it on the corner; I marked the sheet before it left my hand.

Cross-examined—The mark "Shall be counterfeit" is my mark; I made this mark, the day I returned it; I made it in my room, No. 120 Seventh-street; I left this house when I took it back; cannot say that I marked it before or after I returned the balance; I had no other stamps; I never examined it since I marked it; the two officers came last night and took it away.

William Wilson, being sworn, testified: I am a member of the detective police force; I assisted in the arrest of Frankle about two weeks ago at No. 131 Maiden-lane; he was at that time, to all appearances, packing cigars, or preparing to pack cigars; I told him we were officers, and that we had come to arrest him; on the way to Mr. Harvey's office we told him what he was arrested for; we told him that he was charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue stamps; he did not deny selling the stamps; I heard him say to Officer Slowey that he had got the stamps from Mr. Fuch.

Isaac Harvey being sworn, testified: I am Inspector of Revenue; I am familiar with the internal revenue stamp made by the government; my business is not altogether confined to cigar stamps; (the sheet was shown to witness;) this is a counterfeit; I know it by comparing it with the genuine stamp; the government never printed any with five on a sheet; I think the counterfeit is longer than the genuine; the government stamps are issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Assessors, and by them to the Inspectors, and sometimes by the Commissioner direct.

Thomas Slowey, being sworn, testified: I am a member of the detective police force; I aided in the arrest of Frankle; I conversed with him in the carriage the day we arrested him; I asked him if he had any more stamps; he said he had not; he said that when he got up to Mr. Harvey's office he would tell all about it; on arriving there he said that all the stamps he had he had obtained at Mr. Fuch's; I asked him if he knew where they were printed; he said the die had been burned up—at least, he had heard so; he said Fuch lived in Orchard-street.

Cross-examined—In the conversation which took place in the carriage I said to him, "If you are in this muss you had better make a clean breast of it;" I told him if he did not tell me where the stamps were made I would take him to Washington; he said his wife was very sick, and rather than be confined he would tell everything.

Here the case rested and the Commissioner held the defendant on the facts.

Mr. Ellis raised the point that it was not an offence under the law to sell counterfeit stamps, and asked for an opinion thereon. Counsel for the defendant held further that even on the facts he was not liable.

The Commissioner announced that he would pass upon the point stated on Friday, at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT STAMP SELLER.

Another case similar to the above came up before the Commissioner for examination.

Phillip Hammelberger is charged with selling counterfeit internal revenue cigar stamps.

Theodore Scott testified that he was a cigar-maker; that he had been a cigarmaker for two years; that he had known defendant for four or five months; that he had had business transactions with him; that he had purchased from him, in October or November last, some two hundred stamps, a sufficient number for twenty thousand cigars; that he had paid him $50 for the lot; that he had retained one stamp, which he marked, before parting with it, "J. S. H.," and that he had seen other persons buy stamps from defendant.

Isadore Freelander testified that he had never got any stamps from Hammelberger.

The further examination of this case was fixed for Friday, at 11 o'clock.

THE HOTEL-BURNER, MARTIN.

The examination of Martin, the hotel-burner, was, owing to the government not being ready to proceed, laid over till Saturday.

Sentence—Peddling Without a License.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

William Fallen, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for having been engaged as a peddler in selling teas without procuring the license reqired by the Internal Revenue Act, was brought up for sentence. The Judge in passing sentence remarked upon the importance of a full compliance with these provisions of the act, not only for the sake of the revenue of the government, but also because fair dealers were the sufferers in every case where they were thus avoided. And he sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $400 and be imprisoned until the fine was paid, the term of imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Franklin J. Lacey pleaded guilty to an indictment for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill, and was remanded for sentence.

Liability of Owners of Chartered Vessels.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Barnard.

Edwin L. Hall, et al. vs. L. D. Fuller, et al.—This was an action against the defendants, as owners of the steamer *Beaufort*, to recover pay for work, labor and services rendered by the plaintiffs in loading and unloading the vessel.

The plaintiffs proved that they were employed to do the work by the master of the steamer; that they did it at different dates, and made out bills therefor, which the master signed as correct, amounting, with interest, to the sum of $1,054 52.

It appears that the steamer was at the time under a charter to the government, and the defence set up was that this work was by the terms of the charter to be paid for by the government, instead of the owners of the boat. The only clauses of the charter having reference to this claim were that "all pilotage and port charges will be paid by the United States after leaving the port of New-York. Cargo to be received and delivered within reach of the vessel's tackles.

The Court held that there was nothing in these to excuse the owners from their liability, and that the acts being within the scope of the master's authority, and he having specially ordered this work to be done, the owners were responsible to the plaintiffs, even putting aside the question of whether the owners had a claim against the United States for the amount. A verdict was accordingly directed for the plaintiffs for the full amount, and the Court added an allowance of five per cent.

For plaintiffs Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for defendants, Mr. Humphreys.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Justice Leonard.

Henry W. Potter *vs.* Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

By Justice Barnard.

Lombard *vs.* Morse. Acker *vs.* Acker. Orders settled.

By Justice Sutherland.

The People *vs.* McDade; writ of *habeas corpus* was discharged and prisoner remanded to custody. Morgan et al. *vs.* Morgan et al.; judgment ordered settled. Middleton et al. *vs.* Dunscomb; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Denning Perkins *vs.* Thomas B. Coddington; judgment for plaintiff perpetually enjoining the defendant, with costs. JamesW. Brown *vs.* W. B. Brinkerhoff; decree and findings with Clerk; Chas. Carter *vs.* Andrew Clerke; case settled.

By Justice McCunn.

Charles W. Goddard *vs.* Leonard W. Jerome; motion granted and cause referred to referee to hear, &c. John Scudder *vs.* Catharine Gori; motion granted. Theron D. Doremus *vs.* John D. Wing; motion granted and cause referred to referee, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Dart *vs.* Walker; motion denied without prejudice to defendant's right to renew, &c.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

TRIAL OF JOHN GOODMAN FOR MURDER.

The trial of John Goodman, charged with the murder of Daniel McDonald, on Nov. 7 last, was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses were called whose testimony went to support the statement of the case made by Mr. Bedford in his opening on Monday.

Mr. Stuart, counsel for the prisoner, produced several witnesses whose evidence sought to establish the fact that there was a sufficient noise and excitement going on in the bar-room to drown the noise which may have been caused by an altercation between prisoner and deceased in the room adjoining, in which it is alleged the fatal stab was administered. The evidence is all in, and counsel will proceed to sum up to-day.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

At the Sessions yesterday there were forty-nine trials for larceny; many of them, however, were of very little interest. Thefts of cotton from the docks, and larcenies from hotels and boarding-houses by temporary guests were the most prominent cases disposed of.

THE WRONG WOMAN STRUCK.

John and Abby Ryan, husband and wife, were charged with assaulting Mary Ann Donnohoe. According to the evidence, there was a fight of some kind going on in defendants' room. Their door had been broken open by some of the neighbors, and the assailants had been beaten out of the house. While hostilities were raging, complainant went down stairs to get the daughter of defendants' to carry a message for her. Without thinking, she opened the door to ask for the services of the little girl, and those within thought the enemy had returned to the charge, and no sooner had herhead passed the threshold of the door, than she was seized and severely beaten by husband and wife before the mistake was discovered.

Judgment was suspended.

A PROFANE LANDLORD.

Joseph Meeks was charged with kicking John Riley, who keeps a restaurant at No. 176 Eighth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. He said the prisoner came into his place, and, after having a drink, had a quarrelsome conversation with a man named Halpin. He opened the door and ordered bim out, and when outside he kicked the door in and kicked at complainant. On his cross-examination Mr. Riley denied assaulting Mr. Meeks or using profane language, but he admitted that disturbances had taken place in his house, and that he had once been arrested on the charge ot stealing a watch. Capt. John McKee, the next witness, on being called, said that he and Meeks, coming home from a Masonic meeting, had dropped in to defendant's place to have a drink before parting; witness while in there became engaged in a warm political discussion with Mr. Halpin. Mr. Meeks thought the Captain was going to get into trouble and he made preparations to defend him; complainant then came forward and made use of language unfit to repeat, and ordered Meeks out he accompanied his words with a menace and did put Mr. Meeks out before any breach of the peace had been committed or was likely to occur. The defendant was acquitted. The Court said that landlords as well as guests were expected to keep a civil tongue in their heads.

A PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Thomas Lewis, a well-known swell "mobsman," was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Wm. H. Curren at the New-Jersey Ferry landing. Witness said: I reside at No. 40 Greenwich-street; the prisoner assaulted me in the New-Jersey ferry house, foot of Courtlandt-street; he put his hand in my vest pocket, but there happened to be nothing in it at the time; this occurred on Sunday morning between the hours of four and five, when I was waiting for the arrival of the Owl train; I had fallen asleep and when he woke me up by fumbling in my pockets he said nothing, but got up and took a seat a few feet off; I said nothing, and pretended to fall off in a doze, when the thief came at me a second time, and tried it again, but this time I got up and prisoner walked aboard the ferry-boat. Complainant then pointed out the prisoner to a policeman, who took him in charge. When searched a small lantern was found in his coat pocket. The Court asked him if he carried the lantern to see if the money he stole was good. The thief merely smiled at the query. Guilty—Penitentiary six months.

LARCENY FROM THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

John Lyons, a respectably-dressed elderly man, was charged with stealing two sheets, a blanket, and other clothing from the steamship *Arago*, foot of Beach-street, North River. Larcenies of this character being very common, and very annoying to steamship owners, Capt. Henry A. Gadsden, the well-known commander of the *Arago*, appeared against the prisoner, in the hope that his conviction might serve as an example to this class of thieves. He was the more willing to prosecute the case as, from the facts, the prisoner appeared to be an old offender, having goods stolen from the steamship *Oceanus* in his possession also at the time of his arrest.

Capt. Gadsden said: I reside at the St. James Hotel; I have lost some property from the steamship *Arago*—some blankets, towels and other articles of my own knowledge. I do not know who took them; I saw the property last at the police court at Jefferson Market. The steamer was lying at Pier No. 37 when the property was stolen. The prisoner was not employed on the ship; I did not know him before his arrest. Officer Bower said he arrested the prisoner on the charge of stealing some cigars; instead of cigars, he found a bundle of towels and sheets. The name of the *Arago* was on the sheets. Prisoner was arrested at the corner of Thompson and Grand streets, about half a mile from where the ship lay. The blanket was wrapped around the prisoner's body. Prisoner, in defence, said he was intoxicated at the time; the officer said he was sober; prisoner then said he was suffering from the effects of liquor taken the day before, which made him stupid. He was found guilty, and remanded to inquire into his character.

BURGLARS' IMPLEMENTS.

Joseph Roberts, aged 22, a laborer, was found on the street intoxicated, by Officer Francis Platt, and taken to the station-house for safe-keeping. When in the station-house he was searched, and a pair of nippers, used by hotel thieves, and a curved hollow wire filled with gunpowder, used by burglars to blow open the locks of safes, was found on his person. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charles Spencer, who claimed that the mere carrying of the tools was no offence. The Court held that it was. As the case will come before a higher court, it will be of interest to the legal profession to hear the evidence. The officer said: I am attached to the Fourth Precinct; on the morning of Friday last, about a quarter past one, I arrested the prisoner when he was under the influence of liquor; I brought him to the station-house, thinking he was a decent man, and before taking him below I searched him, and found these things on his person.

Q.—What is this? A.—Nippers used, I suppose for fastening on keys and opening doors. That other thing (the wire filled with powder) I don't know anything about. I did not find him concealed; I arrested him for intoxication.

MR. SPENCER said no offence had been committed. There must be some overt act. If he had been found under a stairway with a pair of nippers, or in an alleyway near the house, or if any evidence is given to show intent, then it was proper to convict. In this case there was nothing but the naked possession of a pair of nippers found on an intoxicated man.

Judge Dowling—If a man is found in possession of counterfeit money, does not that infer intent?

Mr. Spencer—It depends upon the quantity.

Judge Dowling—The naked possession shows the intent.

Mr. Spencer—The naked possession in a drunken man is not enough. Even the carrying of a slung-shot is not contrary to law if he does not use it.

Judge Dowling—I know of a man who was arrested when drunk, and when searched a slung-shot was found in his possession; he was tried for the felony, convicted and sent to the State Prison.

The accused was convicted and remanded till Thursday.

A LOST SHEEP.

Wm. F. Forrest was charged with the larceny of a dead sheep, the property of John Gutgleaf. The larceny was very cunningly executed. The sheep hung at the shop-door, and when the butcher's back was turned Forrest lifted the sheep from the hook and disappeared. The butcher when he next looked at the door missed his sheep. He ran out, and meeting a policeman, asked him if he had seen a sheep or a man. The officer said he had seen a man but no sheep. Complainant returned to his shop, satisfied that his sheep was gone for good. While gazing at the hook on which the sheep was hung, counting up his loss, he saw the prisoner come out of the hall door in his shirt-sleeves, with something rolled up in his coat that appeared very heavy to carry under the arm. The thing was so curious he went to the door to see what it was, when he discovered the feet of his lost sheep protruding from under the coat. Guilty—Penitentiary one month.

A FEMALE DETECTIVE.

Wm. Ogden and Samuel Johnson, shop-lifters, were charged with stealing a $10 pair of gaiters from the shoe establishment of Elizabeth Bouillon. The prisoners entered the store and engaged the attention of the foreman. While one was trying on boots, and the salesman was busily engaged bringing down pair after pair, Ogden looked furtively around him and seeing nobody watching him, he snatched a pair of gaiters from the case, put them under his coat, and then folded his arms *a la* Napoleon and asked his friend how long it would be before he could be fitted? While addressing his friend Mrs. Bouillon came from the back room and arrested Ogden. She had seen him commit the larceny through a private peep-hole made for that purpose. In the struggle that the thief made to get away one of complainant's fingers was broken. Both prisoners were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Jan. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Erin	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Jan. 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Arago	Jan. 20	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

England	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 3	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 17	Southampton	New-York.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

Morro Castle	Jan. 17	Havana.
Matanzas	Jan. 17	New-Orleans via Havana.
Flag	Jan. 17	New-Orleans.
New-York	Jan. 20	Aspinwall.
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 20	Nicaragua.
Fung Shuey	Jan. 20	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Portland, per steamer *Moravian*, close here to-day, at 1:30 P. M.; via Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer *Arago*, same day, at 1 P. M.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Morro Castle*, close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 16—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—J. Winston and wife, J. Saady, Dr. M. Peri, T. G. Ruyphansen, M. L. Lichtenstadt, wife and 5 children, J. Kaplan, C. L. Rodenberg, wife and child, F. Rieper, Fanny Richter, Pauline Heimann, Henriette Schutz, P. Former, Jas. Haber, S. Strauss, J. Baumann, S. Callmann, G. Kohn, Clara Kohn, P. F. Dant, O. R. Tholen, S. Nivell, G. Stephanson.

In steamship Star of the Union, from New-Orleans—Sister Mary Ann, A. Bass, Capt. Grunariglet and friend, Capt. W. Kelley, J. Ward and lady, H. P. Mann, S. F. Field, S. F. Dolley, Col. Small, H. M. Howell, Jno. Small, Major Kinney, Capt. Wilson, R. Larkin, Thos. Campbell, John H. Wright, J. H. Bradford, Chas. A. Gisborne, Horace F. Butler, J. H. Valentine, lady, child and nurse, F. Newhall, G. Fillette and lady, A. Garretson, Keller Kurtz, Mrs. F. M. Harrison, Geo. A. Woodbury, E. Connor, Miss Bennett, Miss M. F. Griffin, Mrs. A. Blanchard, Wm. Robbins, John Williams, Mary Roberts, Jas. Scott, Wm. Jones, Cyrus G. Perry and lady.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—J. S. Bird, G. Leonhardt, H. Burst and lady, W. Muller, Mrs. Giles, R. D. Barlow, T. M. Dykes, C. H. Cohn, Jas. Teller, J. J. Greenwood, C. T. Remmond, E. A. Wells, W. Cadon, J. L. Wiggins, N. Freedman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 5 00 | Moon sets.... 6 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 17 | Gov. Island. 9 06 | Hell Gate....10 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Moravian, (Br.,) Aiton, Liverpool, via Portland, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Stephanie, (Brem.,) Schutte, Montevideo for orders, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Martha, Hudson, Gibraltar, J. Henry; C. F. Eaton, Curry, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Schooners A. F. Ames, Ames, Darien, P. F. Collins & Co.; Sea Foam, Griffin, Savannah, P. F. Collins & Co.; Thos. Winans, Rider, Norfolk, Va., M. Bedell & Co.; Edna Harwood, Harwood, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; F. W. Bowen, Wightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Mary Mankin, Taylor, Charleston, A. W. Ladd; Silver Star, (Br.,) Tobin, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had during the first part of passage N. E. and E. gales, latter part strong N. W. winds. The Frying-pan Shoal lightship broke from her moorings and put into Charleston. The steamer Arethusa was wrecked on Georgetown Shoals on the night of the 8th inst. Crew all saved.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 25, and Southampton 28th, 7 P. M., with mdse. and 286 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook Jan. 16, 2 A. M., but was detained outside by the snow-storm.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 29, with mdse. and 196 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. No date, Miss Anna Reit, a passenger, died.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 8, detained 24 hours by accident to machinery. Jan. 15, exchanged signals with steamer Quaker City, 30 miles N. of Hatteras. Jan. 16, spoke Fr. brig Frederick Eugene, of Cette, hove to waiting for a pilot 10 miles from the Highlands.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Benton, Baltimore.

Steamer Alliance, Thompson, Philadelphia.

Ship Anna, (of Yarmouth,) Blanchard, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Dec. 23, lat. 43 46, lon. 55, experienced a very heavy gale, in which lost maintopsail and shipped large quantities of water.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; been blown back to the Gulf three times; lost and split sails, etc. Jan. 15, John Riffe, steward, died.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Savanilla Dec. 13, with hides, fustic, &c., to master. Been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong gales from N. to N. E. Jan. 2, took a heavy gale from N. to N. E., which lasted 5 ds. 8th, had another severe gale, stove bulwarks. 9th, still blowing very heavily, sea breaking all over the vessel; was obliged to throw overboard deck-load of fustic; vessel strained badly; split sails, &c. 13th, 8 P. M., encountered a severe snow-storm, and anchored off the Highlands with two anchors and 50 fathoms chain; sea very rough during the night. Left no vessels.

Brig Thos. Young, (Br.,) Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 16 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile Dec. 8, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Alice Parker, Harris, Baltimore.

Schr. Carlton Jayne, Mills, Baltimore.

Schr. Bagaduce, Kennard, Alexandria.

BELOW—Fr. brig Fredk. Eugene.

SAILED—Steamer Continental, (and anchored at Staten Island.)

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16—Arr. steamer Wm. Tibbitts, from Savannah.

Also arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

We learn from a pilot that the steamer Plymouth Rock, of the New-York and Groton line, is ashore near Greenwich, Conn.

Spoken, &c.

Charles Jones—schr., from Baltimore for Boston, (with loss of mainboom,) Jan. 12, lat. 39 38, lon. 73 44.

Susan West—schr., 20 ds. from Algoa Bay for New-York, Jan. 13, lat. 36 31, lon. 71 22.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

48 PAGES! 48 PAGES!

For 10 Cents a Week.

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REV. I. MOORE, late agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounced them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declaration many friends join us.*"

A Fine Head of Hair.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New-York City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

Get the Best.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer of the American Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

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REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

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